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# The Daily Colonist

**HALL & WALKER**  
AGENTS  
**WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO'S**  
COAL  
100 Government St. Phone 88

VOL. XCIV. NO. 47

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1905.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

## DIAMOND RINGS

In our three stone and five stone rings the diamonds match perfectly—both as to size and brilliancy.

Only our extensive stock of stones renders this perfection in quality possible.

We are showing some very fine single stones of exceptionally good value.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS  
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## Solid Bargain for Saturday

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15 Cents Per Tin  
(Regular Price, 20 cents)

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Independent Grocers

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BUT  
**YOUR POCKET CRIES HOLD!**

OUR  
**INSTALLMENT PLAN**  
MEETS THE SITUATION

We paint your home; best materials only. You pay in small monthly installments. The house looks better and wears better.

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## WHITE SWAN SOAP

### Singer Sewing Machine

Given Away.

### AS FOR YOUR GROCER

## ALL ABOUT IT

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We don't ask you to pay Long Credit Prices for your

## PAINTING

You can get your Painting done at lowest possible price compatible with good material and workmanship.

### MELLOR BROS., LIMITED,

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## TOMATOES

Canadian Canned 3's.  
Price Advanced 15 cents Dozen.  
Further Advance Expected.

### R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD

### CHOICE

JOSEPH TETLEY & CO.  
TRADE MARK  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

### TEAS

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS  
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

## B. & K. ROLLED OATS

"Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot."

## Affects Fish Trap Sites

### An Important Decision Handed Down Yesterday by Justice Duff.

### Chief Commissioner Not Empowered to Grant Exclusive Rights.

### A Disclosure That the Fisheries Act Has Never Been Proclaimed.

IN THE case of the Capital City Canning & Packing Company, Limited, vs. the Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company, Limited, in which the former (a victor of the case) seeks to compel the abandonment of the trap-fishing field by its rivals, the defendants, application was yesterday made to Mr. Justice Duff by Mr. B. T. Elliott, plaintiff, for an injunction to compel the defendants to cease fishing for salmon until the trial of the action. The application was opposed by Mr. E. P. Davis, K. C., and Mr. A. P. Luxton, K. C., for the defendant company, and after extended argument and the citation of many authorities, decision was reserved by His Lordship. The interesting feature of the proceeding thrown out by Mr. Justice Duff that the provincial government is not vested with authority to issue the licenses under which both companies are doing business. This point, naturally, was not raised by either party to the action, but His Lordship promised to give it consideration in formulating his judgment upon the injunction application. Another interesting point in the matter is the fact that the Fisheries Act has never been proclaimed, and the question arose as to the authority under which these fishers are doing business. The Fisheries Act or the Land Act, and if under the latter, then by what statutory authority the leases or licenses are governed and royalties imposed.

Previous to 1899 power was vested in the chief commissioner to grant leases, but in that year the act was amended so as to transfer the power of granting leases to the lieutenant-governor-in-council. Nevertheless the old procedure continued, and the interesting query now is: What is the effect of all the leases granted since the Land Act was amended, but following the old procedure?

Later in the day Mr. Justice Duff handed down the following decision on Mr. Elliott's application:

"Mr. Elliott was unable to refer me to any authority, statutory or otherwise, vested in the chief commissioner of lands and works, empowering him to grant in the name of the crown a lease or any exclusive right of occupation of the bed of the sea below low-water mark, and I think there is no such authority in law.

"The grant relied upon, therefore, must be read as creating a non-exclusive license only. Such a license has this limited operation—it makes that lawful which otherwise would be a trespass on the proprietary rights of the province.

"It was not seriously argued that on this view of the case, the effect of the plaintiff's grant of the application for an injunction could be supported.

"On the construction of the grant I refer to the Duke of Sutherland vs. Heathcote (1892), 1 Ch. 475; Centre Star Mining Co. vs. Rossland (1903), 9 B. C. 403, and particularly the judgment of the Chief Justice in the last mentioned case at pp. 405, 406 and 407.

"In this view it is unnecessary to refer to the other interesting questions discussed by Mr. Elliott in his able argument."

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Martin.)

Mellor vs. Mellor.—In this case, in which the same learned judge decided that there was jurisdiction to grant an interim injunction pending the trial of the action for divorce, Mr. McPhillips, K. C., made application in pursuance of his summons. No proceedings in the direction of an appeal have been taken so far from His Lordship's ruling and he made an order this morning granting \$8 per week. Mr. Twigg (Eberts & Taylor) appeared for the husband.

## DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

### Governor of Ekaterinostav Issues a Warning—Infantry Kills Thirty.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—In consequence of disorders in Ekaterinostav the governor of that district has issued a proclamation warning the people that any further disorders will be taken to preserve order. In several of the Jewish houses were bombarded with bullets. Several persons were wounded, although no fatalities have been reported.

An official account received here today of the strike on the Novorossisk-Vladivostok railroad describes a sanguinary encounter between the troops and workmen who were attempting to prevent the departure of a mail train. After one Cossack had been killed, the strikers advanced menacingly, whereupon the infantry fired, killing 30 of the strikers and wounding 22.

Atkarsk, Russia, Aug. 4.—An attempt was made today to assassinate M. Selypin, the governor of Saratoff, while he was driving. Three shots were fired at him, but without effect.

### THORPE'S old English GINGER BEER

has a smack of its own

"Thorpe's old-fashioned English ginger beer is prepared from an original English receipt in the possession of the vendors from the finest Jamaica ginger, specially selected for them for the last fifteen years by a leading wholesale London firm."

## FALLS TO HIS DEATH.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 4.—Walter Flower, aged about 20 years, a resident of Waukegan, Ill., fell from the window-ledge of an upstairs room occupied by a friend whom he was visiting, to a stone wall below, at midnight last night, and was instantly killed.

## PATERSON'S MISSING MAYOR.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 4.—Despite the efforts of his former friends and business associates, the whereabouts of the missing mayor, William H. Belcher, of this city, have not been discovered. Today an investigation was begun to ascertain what disposition had been made of the estate of James P. Stewart, late congressman, of which Mayor Belcher was sole executor. It was valued at \$10,000.

## HEROIC ENGINEER DROWNED.

Stuck to His Post and Sank in Deep Water With His Engine.

New York, Aug. 4.—Engineer Wm. Mooney rolled with his engine down a steep embankment at Bayonne today into the New York bay and was drowned. The engine plunged out of sight into deep water. A crowd of onlookers gathered on the Central Railroad of New Jersey was left marooned, and with passengers panic-stricken, on a trestle above the bay, saved from the same fatal dive only by a breaking coupling pin and the bravery of the lost engineer, who went to his death while in the act of setting the emergency brakes. The train was running from Atlantic City. The fireman saved by jumping. No passengers were injured.

## RAILROAD RATE WAR.

Attempt to Settle Cutting on Eastern Lines.

New York, Aug. 4.—An informal conference of members of the Trunk Line Association, following the formal meetings of the westerns, was held today in this city for the purpose of settling, if possible, the passenger rate war in which the Erie, the Michigan Central and other parallel trunk lines have been involved for several months. It is understood that there are signs of agreement to restore rates, the expectation being that the Michigan Central will waive its claims for a differential in its favor. The maintaining that its fast trains into the Grand Central station here should prevent the granting of any differential in its favor.

## Brick Block Changes Hands

### Capt. Phillips-Wolley to Buy Messrs. Rostein Bros. Building.

### A Growing Interest in the Real Estate Values in That Section.

IT IS understood on excellent authority that negotiations were practically completed yesterday for the purchase, by Capt. Phillips-Wolley, of the well-known Metropolitan block, on the southeast corner of Government and Courtenay streets, the property of Messrs. Rostein Bros. While the principals in the deal are disinclined to divulge the amount of money involved in the transaction, it was ascertained that the sum was in the neighborhood of \$40,000 or \$45,000.

A prominent local real estate dealer, who was interviewed by the Colonist yesterday evening on the importance of the transaction, expressed the opinion that the sum realized by the vendors was a good one. But the location is one which promises increased valuation as the city develops its proximity to the new C. P. R. hotel being in itself a very important factor.

Messrs. Rostein Bros. secured the land about four years ago, purchasing the same from the trustees of the Eberle estate. Mr. D. M. Eberts at the time had a half interest in the property, which brought it, it is understood, \$12,500.

A year later Rostein Bros. erected the building which they occupied, at a cost of, approximately, \$10,000 or \$12,000. The building is a two-story one, and owing to its splendid location has always been in demand for business purposes. It is situated on a corner, and in a number of recitals and entertainments have been given under the auspices of the Alexandra Club.

That negotiations were advanced beyond the offer stage was confirmed yesterday evening by Capt. W. J. Phillips, who, however, would not state the purchase sum. It is likely that today the final details of the transfer will be completed.

Supplementary to the above it is to be mentioned, as indicating the increased interest being taken in property values in that particular section of the city, that yesterday also—the Colonist was informed last evening—D. K. Chungreane, the Government street fish monger, offered Mr. Baker, the owner of the property, the Victoria Hotel, the sum of \$14,000 for the same, which offer was refused, the owner holding out for another thousand. On the lot, which faces on Government street, there is a small two-story brick building.

## LIVEVITCH'S EXTENDED LINE.

### Command Extends Over Unprecedented Stretch of Territory.

London, Aug. 5.—The Daily Telegraph's Japanese correspondent at Moli comments upon the immense stretch of General Livevitch's command, including, as it does, Vladavostok and northern Korea, and doubts whether the Russian government has effective control of such an extended line, which is unprecedented.

He declares that the coming battle, unless it is avoided by a gigantic scale as to decide the war once for all.

## RUSSIA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

### Progress Being Made in Discussion of Proposed Constitution.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—The council sitting at Peterhof on Tuesday approved the first 34 clauses of the national assembly bill. In several of the important modifications, despite the determined opposition of M. Pobledonostoff, procurator-general of the holy synod, and his adherents. At Thursday's sitting, after an animated discussion, which resulted in a vote whereby bills rejected by the assembly should be referred to the Emperor or merely the minister concerned—the council adopted Count Bobrinsky's compromise, which was carried up to him, and after waiting, turned and ran into his cave. As further communication was impossible, Hirst left him. It is the intention of the police to capture him and bring him to town, as it is said he is in a sad plight.

## New Orleans Asks Help

### Appeal Made to Federal Authorities to Aid in the Fever Fight.

### In 'Spite of All Precautions the Yellow Scourge Still Spreads.

### Fear That Situation Is Beyond Control May Cause a Panic.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—With no intention of admitting the fever situation to be beyond control, but in the hope of having confidence here and elsewhere in the South, official and business interests today decided to send a request to President Roosevelt to have the United States government assume full charge of the struggle now in progress to wipe out yellow fever from New Orleans and Louisiana. The expectation is that within the next two days Surgeon-General Wyman, with all the resources of the government, will be enlisted actively in the campaign.

The decision to ask the federal government to take control was reached at a meeting of officials and citizens held today at the Chamber of Commerce. It was the consensus of the meeting that government control would restore confidence throughout the other states where there had been criticism of city and state authorities for not sooner making public the existence of yellow fever. It was the belief of those present that Surgeon-General Wyman would be able to send a force of physicians to New Orleans thoroughly equipped for the handling of the yellow fever situation because of the experience and unquestionable facilities to enforce a scientific campaign.

When local health officers first took charge of the situation it was hoped that the fever could be stamped out within a reasonable time, but

### The Infection Has Spread

and so frightened have the people become at the increase in the number of cases that a panic has threatened with a serious paralysis of trade by reason of radical quarantines. Immediately after the meeting a telegram signed by the mayor and others present was dispatched to the Surgeon-General, telling him of the action taken.

Announcement that the federal government was to be called on to take charge at first created some alarm here, many taking such action as an acknowledgment that the situation had gotten beyond control. That alarm was allayed when it was announced that the object in turning over the direction of affairs to the marine hospital service was to restore confidence among doubtful persons and thus avert a panic. At a conference at the city hall it was decided that Mayor Behrmann should issue a proclamation requiring every business house in the city to close on Wednesday so that employees might take a hand in the general cleaning movement. Merchants are to be asked to furnish carts to carry away refuse. A thousand carts will be needed in the work. A special appeal is to be addressed to householders, asking them to co-operate in the sanitary campaign by thoroughly cleaning back yards.

The board of health instituted a new rule, requiring its inspectors to make

**Prompt Report of Cases**

To that order was due the fact that twenty new cases for today were announced early in the afternoon. Yesterday the 3 o'clock report showed seven cases, and today the 3 o'clock report showed 54 cases and five deaths. The inspectors had turned in their cases in bunches late in the evening, and the evening report had a total of 54 cases and five deaths, which had been led by the afternoon report to believe that the situation was improving.

Hundreds of persons are temporarily moving from New Orleans to St. Tammany parish, La. If one looks in the streets one can see the faces of refugees. Yellow fever has never developed there during the most serious epidemics, because yellow fever mosquitoes are unknown in the parish. A thorough inspection of the "Red Light" quarter today discovered not a suspicious case of fever. Business houses are feeling the effect of the quarantine. There has been a reduction in business and trade is quiet.

## SUSPENDED PAPER RE-APPEARS

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—The Slavo, which on July 21st was suspended for a month for open defiance of the order prohibiting the publication of the proceedings of the Zemstvo congress at Moscow, was permitted to reappear today.

## JIU-JITSU CONQUERS.

### Japanese Professor Overcomes Big Antagonist in Wrestling.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 4.—In the presence of 2,000 persons Prof. Ono, Japanese instructor of jiu jitsu at the Yampoo Yacht Club, defeated a big American "Big Tom" Brisbane, of Madison county, N. C., in a mixed wrestling match. The men were matched for the best two of three falls. Ono secured the first fall in one hour and twelve minutes, and the second in 65 seconds. Both falls were obtained with strangle holds, Frisbee falling to the mat exhausted at the end of the second bout. The Japanese weighed 207 pounds and is 5 feet 6 1/2 inches tall. Frisbee tipped the scales at 305 pounds and is 6 feet 5 1/2 inches tall. The American used catch-as-catch-can tactics, while the Japanese expert relied solely on jiu jitsu.

## "MOWGLI" AGAIN SEEN.

### Closer Investigation Reveals Deceitful Hermit Instead of Wild Man.

Nanaimo, Aug. 4.—The police received information this morning that the supposed Mowgli had been seen near Qualicum and Constable Stephenson left this afternoon to look after him. The police, however, believe that he is merely an old man living the life of a hermit. Further corroboration of this story was brought to the city this afternoon by a young man named Hirst, who also came in contact with the old man. His description of the old man's appearance would stagger anyone, he being but partly clad and in a pitiable condition—reduced to a mere skeleton. When Hirst appeared on the spot the supposed Mowgli ran up to him, and after waiting, turned and ran into his cave. As further communication was impossible, Hirst left him. It is the intention of the police to capture him and bring him to town, as it is said he is in a sad plight.

## CONDEMNED MAN SATISFIED.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Henry W. Manser, convicted of the murder of John Sweet, was today sentenced by Justice Wright to be electrocuted in Auburn prison in the week of September 10th. Manser, who has expressed satisfaction at his conviction, requested his attorney not to take an appeal to the court of appeals.

## HARVEST HANDS WANTED.

St. Paul, Aug. 4.—Nearly 10,000 harvest hands are needed in the Northwest, according to a circular issued today by the Northern Pacific road. Wages range from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day. The towns wanting the largest number of men are Grand Forks, 3,000; Fargo, 1,000; McHenry, 400; Jessie, Sheldon, Moorhead, Grafton, Hannaford and Dazey, 300 each.

## FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

### New Commercial Arrangements Made Between Two Countries.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The French and Russian governments have settled the terms of the new treaty of commerce, by which France agrees not to increase the existing duties upon Russian articles, and also not to tax merchandise now entering free; while Russia modifies the duties on French wines, spirits, perfume and numerous agricultural and commercial products.

## MILWAUKEE GRAFTERS.

### Wealthy and Prominent Citizens Are Charged With Crimes by Jury.

Milwaukee, Aug. 4.—Chas. F. Pfister, one of the wealthy and most prominent citizens of Milwaukee, was indicted by a grand jury today, charged with stealing \$14,000 belonging to the Wisconsin Rendering Company of Milwaukee. The indictment was returned against John F. Dittmar, formerly superintendent, for bribery; Geo. F. Reichert, supervisor; Barney A. Eaton, state senator; bribery; Frank P. Schultz, formerly newspaper reporter, perjury.

The indictment against Pfister alleges that on March 30th, 1901, the accused was bailee of \$14,000 placed in his hands for the Wisconsin Rendering Company to obtain for the company a large contract from the city for the disposing of garbage. It is charged that the money was not used for the purposes intended and that Pfister fraudulently converted it to his own use.

## Pacific Coast News in Brief

### Second Jury Fails to Agree in Portland Land Fraud Case.

### Beach-combers Secure Rich Hauls From Wreck of Tricolor.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 4.—For the second time, after deliberating for over forty hours, a jury in the United States District court today failed to reach a verdict in the case of the United States against Congressman J. N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner and former United States Commissioner. The charges are conspiracy to suborn perjury in connection with securing illegally part of the public domain. The jury was discharged. The case will be tried for the third time August 20th.

Information has reached here that several Northern Pacific and Great Northern trains out of St. Paul have been suspended, due to the telegraph operators' strike. It is believed this will not diminish travel, at least to the extent feared, but will merely divert it to other lines.

Geo. Usher Wood, janitor of the county court house for fifteen years, and a well-known local character, today drank weak alcohol and committed suicide because of ill-health. He was 65 years old.

A formal protest has been made against the amateur athletic standing of Roy Heater, pole vaulter, on the grounds that he accepted compensation when coaching the Pacific University.

The Telegram says this evening that John Considine and S. Morton, with New York men worth millions at their back, have formed a gigantic vaudeville circuit to enter all the large cities of the east.

Seattle, Aug. 4.—Two freight trains, the first to be started over the Northern Pacific during the strike, were started east from here today.

Seaside, Ore., Aug. 4.—Milo Dayton, a 19-year-old boy, was drowned in the breakers today. He was looking in the rough sea. Help failed to reach him.

Eureka, Cal., Aug. 4.—Wreckers are making a rich haul from the stranded ship Tricolor. Even the brass trimmings are taken. Many longshoremen sleep on board and row ashore loaded with goods. The ship's chest has been rifled. The underwriters have not abandoned the vessel and trouble may arise from vandalism. The hull remains intact. It has shifted its position and lies with the bow pointed toward shore.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Capt. C. Touse, of the French ship Asnières, arrived from San Francisco. He reports an attempt to blow up the ship in mid-ocean. Six weeks after leaving port he found a dozen capped fuses secreted among the coal in the hold of the ship, which were expected to be ignited by shock in the part of the hold where coal gas forms.

## CONVICT GUARD SHOT.

Hattisburg, Miss., Aug. 4.—J. G. Smith, an aged white man in charge of the city convict force, was shot and killed today by William Horn, one of the negroes in his gang. The negro escaped to an adjoining thicket, but it is thought a posse has him surrounded.

## TROUBLE AT NOME.

### People Accuse Government Officials of Illegal Actions.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Advice received by the steamer Ohio today from Nome says the people there are in a rage against the government officers and their alleged actions in filing on valuable mining claims. The Nome Nugget, in a long article, charges the officers with using illegal methods and taking advantage of their position to possess themselves of many valuable claims which are obtainable by relocating. The Nugget prints comparative tables showing the number of claims held by government officers and their relatives or assistants and also the number held by leading mining and business men. Officers of the Ohio report that the people are greatly excited and are talking of taking drastic measures. If the authorities at Washington do not investigate the matter

## Welcome To Envoys

### Russian and Japanese Peace Commissioners Will Meet Today.

### Final Preparations Completed for Introductions at Oyster Bay.

### M. Witte and Baron Rosen Make Formal Call on the President.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 4.—Final arrangements were completed today for the reception by President Roosevelt of the Russian and Japanese envoys tomorrow. The reception, which will be a formal greeting to the representatives of belligerent powers by President Roosevelt, will take place at 1:30 p. m. on the cruiser Mayflower, the finest vessel of her class in the United States navy.

The two envoys, who arrived here yesterday, will be met by the military and naval departments which will extend a cordial greeting to the plenipotentiaries and to facilitate in every possible way their missions of peace. Every honor due their rank will be paid, and a cordial greeting will be given by the President on behalf of the American people.

The cruiser Mayflower arrived here and cast anchor in the lower bay today. She is in command of Commander Cameron M. Full, Winslow, the naval aide, and carries a full complement of 250 men.

Arrangements were made today by which Syngman Rhee and the Rev. P. K. Yoon, the two Koreans who arrived here last evening, will see the President late this afternoon. Their mission is to present to him a request that he will interest himself to protect the interests of Korea at the forthcoming peace conference. The two Koreans have neither official nor diplomatic standing. Their request will be referred by the President to the state department.

### Russian Envoy's Visit

Sergius Witte and Baron Rosen, the envoys of the Emperor of Russia to the peace conference, are guests today of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, at Sagamore Hill. They arrived at Oyster Bay unaccompanied by any other Russian officials. As they walked toward their car they were escorted to one of the President's carriages sent to the station to convey them to Sagamore Hill. A large gathering of residents of the village assembled at the station to meet the distinguished visitors. Assurance was given here that the visit of the envoys does not differ in any material respect to that of Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, of Japan, last week.

Baron Rosen entered a vigorous protest personally to the President against the annoyance to which they had been subjected by the photographers. The President called two secret service officers and gave them directions to go to the station and endeavor to divert the annoyance on the return of the envoys to take a train for New York.

When Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen reached Sagamore Hill, and after a short stay presented to the President, Baron Rosen entered a vigorous protest personally to the President against the annoyance to which they had been subjected by the photographers. The President called two secret service officers and gave them directions to go to the station and endeavor to divert the annoyance on the return of the envoys to take a train for New York.

### Satisfaction in St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—6:20 p. m.—The newspapers generally express satisfaction at the unexpected cordial reception received by M. Witte in the United States, in which public opinion all along had been painted as being favorable to the Japanese. A more optimistic tone regarding the chances of a successful outcome of the peace negotiations is manifested. With a few exceptions they found themselves in the position of M. Witte as explained in interviews with him on his arrival in New York. Several journals in their editorials, almost phrase for phrase, have the ideas embodied in the statement given out by Prof. DeMartens. The public generally is on a more hopeful mood. Despatches from New York, with European comment on the situation, fill several columns of every newspaper, and indeed, the forthcoming conference at Portsmouth seems to be overshadowing the important events now taking place at Peterhof in connection with the postponed national assembly. The Listok, which publishes a most thorough survey of the situation, declares that the declaration of M. Witte should simplify his position in the public eye.

The selection of Tuesday as the day for the opening of the Russo-Japanese peace conference has relieved the many Russians, who feared that the conference might begin Monday, which to the Muscovites is a day of evil omen. Definite information as to the nature of the Japanese terms is not expected before Thursday, as the exchange and verification of credentials and other formalities it is expected, will consume two days. The first installment of a fund raised among the officers and soldiers in the field for the rebuilding of the navy, subscriptions for which were voluntarily begun after the battle of Tsushima, was received here.

General Mischenko's corps contributed \$130,000, and that of General Zerpitsky, the hero of the Mukden retreat, \$76,000.

## FLEET OFF VLADIVOSTOK.

### Japanese Squadron Reported Cruising Off Peter the Great Bay.

Godsedyadani, Manchuria, Aug. 4.—Despatches received from Korea report that the Japanese have begun a simultaneous advance from Kanchodai against the Musariet and Platzang passes, but that both columns were checked under pressure of the Russian advance detachments. The Russian losses, the despatches say, were insignificant. Japanese warships are reported to be cruising off the mouth of Peter the Great bay, on which Vladivostok is situated, their lights often being visible from Russian islands.

Chinese arriving from the south say that the Japanese are most actively establishing trade relations in Southern Manchuria, that over a score of large business houses have been established at Yinkow, and that 5,000 Japanese outposts and larger traders follow close on the heels of the army.

Almost tropic rains are falling in Manchuria and the hills regions are impassable for trains or artillery. Every mountain path is a torrent and every valley is a quagmire. Important operations apparently will be impossible for a long time to come. The alternation of rains and fervid sunshine has a depressing effect on the health of the army.



# Attractions at the Gorge this week

TONIGHT.....ORCHESTRAL CONCERT  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.....ORCHESTRAL CONCERT  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 6.....FIFTH REGIMENT BAND  
Boats for Hire, Bathing, Refreshment Pavilion, Illuminations Every Night.

**OBSERVATION CAR**  
Leaves Yates St. Daily at 2:40 p.m.

**B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., Ltd., 35 Yates St.**

Let Us  
Paint Your  
Residence!  
We Guarantee  
The Finest  
Workmanship  
And Materials.  
You Can Pay  
By Easy Monthly  
Installments  
If You Prefer.

**Melrose Co. Ltd.**  
40 and 78 Fort Street  
A. D. 109

**WORK ON KETTLE VALLEY LINE**

Grand Forks Rejoices in Advent  
of Construction—Steel  
Wire Bridge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Grand Forks, Aug. 2.—The work of building up the North Fork river was commenced a couple of days ago by the Kettle Valley line railway, which will be continuously carried on until a subsidy is granted. The route that will be taken by the Kettle Valley line will be from Grand Forks up the north fork to Franklin camp. Before reaching that prominent camp side tracks will be run to tap such prominent mines as the Paterson and other claims on that mountain, as well as well as the various paying properties on Volcanic mountain. From here the new line will proceed to Franklin camp, tapping Glouster camp with a spur. From there it will proceed through Fire Valley into the rich agricultural district known as the Nicola, and from there it will proceed on an easy grade towards Spence's bridge on the main line of the C. P. R. Superintendent H. W. Worthington, chief engineer of this line, who made a preliminary survey some months ago, says that the proposed route is entirely free of anything like engineering difficulties and will be an up and down grade, and will be a great boon to the country unimproved in the entire province.

Contractor A. Blakway, of this place, has commenced the construction of a 200-foot steel wire suspension bridge across the North Fork river, just opposite James West's boarding house. This bridge has been found necessary owing to the continued increase of traffic on that locality.

A contract has been let for the building of a 200-foot wooden flume on Fourth of July creek some four miles west of here. This flume is being made to convert the water into farm lands near the ranch for agricultural purposes.

Dave Mills, formerly on the police force in this city, is to be congratulated on the forthcoming which caused him to stake the ground adjoining Midway across the international boundary. Some years ago the land in question was worthless, but now as a townsite it has become a keen competitor with Midway. The townsite is named Ferry, presumably after the country.

## PRISONERS OF SAKHALIEN.

Japanese Bring Liberty to Many Russian Politicals.

Washington, Aug. 4.—It is ascertained that the Japanese government has determined upon certain fundamental principles for the treatment of the Russian residents of Sakhalien. The island has been used by the Russian government as a place of exile. It is said here that there are now between 20,000 and 30,000 Russians there. All prisoners except political are to be deported to Russian territory. Those prisoners who have been enlisted as members of the volunteer militia will be given certain privileges.

The political prisoners who desire to emigrate will be allowed to do so. These provisions are to apply to all prisoners without prejudice as to their nationality, race or origin. The Japanese government will assume that all these persons except those who are to be deported are citizens of the island, and will be allowed the privilege of declaring their allegiance to Japan.

Many petitions recently have been circulated in America, signed mostly by citizens of the west, asking the Japanese government to grant freedom to "those victims of political oppression" now on the island.

## NEW DEFENCE SCHEME.

Legion of Frontiersmen to Act as Auxiliaries in Time of War.

Before the British army was formed, every able man had to hold himself in readiness to rally to the standard in time of national peril, and now, under the name of the "Legion of Frontiersmen," men who have worked, hunted and fought in the wilderness or at sea, are banding themselves together for the same purpose. The legion, which was inaugurated on April 10 last, has already assumed great dimensions, and as a body of experts in out-of-the-way arts necessary to an efficient fighting force, it has already assured the success anticipated by the notable men who joined the organizing committee. The

## News Notes Of the Dominion

Grand Trunk Pacific Ask Tenders for 275 Miles of Road.

Toronto Barrister on Trial at the Terminal City for Perjury.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—The privy council of England today dismissed with costs the appeal of the owners of the Empress of India against the Chinese government. A despatch has been received from the secretary of state for the colonies to the effect that the army council have decided that as a temporary measure only the qualifying minimum of marks which an officer of the colonial military forces, a student at a chartered university or the colonies who is admitted for appointment to a commission in the imperial army, shall be reduced on each subject .6 in the aggregate, .4 in each subject and .5 in the aggregate. It is about decided that the central training camp shall be located at Pictou, on the C. P. R. above Pembroke. The Forty-third Duke of Cornwall's Own rifles, 500 strong, with two bands, left for Providence, R. I., to spend "British" day at Crescent park there tomorrow. Sunday and Monday will be passed in Boston. The regiment looked very natty in its khaki uniforms and Stetson hats to match.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The Grand Trunk Pacific officially announces today that it has asked a number of leading contractors to tender on the work of constructing 275 miles of the main line west of Portage la Proulx. Tenders will be accepted for the whole or portions of the line, and specifications will be accessible until the 28th of August.

Winnipeg, Aug. 4.—Hon. C. S. Woodcock, vice-president of the Imperial Loan & Savings Co., Toronto, has just returned after having completed his twenty-fifth annual inspection of the crop in Western Canada, and says he has no hesitations in pronouncing it the most promising he has ever known. He coincides with the estimate of Vice-President Whyte of the C. P. R. that the wheat crop will yield 60,000,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000,000 bushels to the acre, while yields of 30 and 35 bushels will be common. The C. P. R. harvest excursions will leave the East on September 22 and 23, and it is expected fully 15,000 men will be employed.

Vancouver, Aug. 4.—Alfred E. Hall, a Toronto barrister who formerly practiced here, and who has been brought back from the East to face charges of obtaining money under false pretences and perjury, was committed for trial today on the latter charge. The former charge will be heard on Tuesday next. Hall is unable to get bail, and has remained a prisoner in the city jail since his arrival from the East.

## METAL HAD LOST ALL LIFE.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—A special despatch from San Diego, Cal., to the Call says: "From a private source the reliability of which cannot be questioned because of his relation with the court itself, it has just become known what in substance will be the report of the court of inquiry now investigating the Bennington disaster. It may be stated authoritatively that the court will find that boiler B of the Bennington exploded not because of unusually high pressure, but because the metal of the crown sheet in place had become 'dead,' had lost all life, and nearly all tensile strength by reason of constant use and the failure to renew the weakened place. The court will not censure the officers of the Bennington, but will pass up the matter and the responsibility to higher authority."

## PERSONAL

Miss Gardner of Victoria is visiting friends in Nanaimo for a couple of weeks.

Judge Porter, of Crawford, Neb., is sojourning at the residence of Mr. Fred Brown, Victoria West. He is delighted with the climate and scenery of Vancouver.

Mr. J. Bennett, representing the Bell Piano and Organ Company in Victoria, received a telegram yesterday evening from his home in Vancouver declaring him to be the happy father of a son and heir.

At the Driard hotel are: E. B. Huntington, Baltimore; Mrs. J. W. Fox, Vancouver; J. H. Agnew, wife and child, Winnipeg; J. R. Stockett, Nanaimo; Mrs. V. K. Doolittle, Chetumal, B. M.; W. A. Dockrill, Philadelphia; John R. Laidlaw, Toronto; J. H. Graham, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Milledge, Winnipeg; B. H. Sullivan, wife and daughter, Plankton, N. B.; Mrs. A. V. Henry, St. Louis; Miss Sutton, Philadelphia; J. G. Donnell, St. Louis, Mo.

Registered at the Dominion hotel are: T. H. Milburn and wife, Brandon; J. F. Macdonald, Deyoung; H. A. Pyke, Nelson; Albert Munro, Halifax; S. S. W. A. O'Neill, Port Essington; J. N. Naroway and wife, Toronto; H. McDonald, Lucknow; J. C. Sabu, Vancouver; H. Critch and wife, Jas. Fisher, Vancouver; A. W. Campbell, Victoria; A. A. Sears, Stearns, Ingois; Jas. J. Mooney, Rogers' Pass.

Guests at the Vernon hotel include: J. Chambers, Vancouver; Thos. Kiddie, Ladysmith; P. J. McGowan, Ladysmith; E. W. McPherson and family, Ladysmith; Nana R. Shannon, Milbank, N. S.; Mary L. Wilson, Miles City, N. S.; Mme. Sperry, Vancouver; T. P. Saunders, Miss Saunders, Toronto; W. H. Newcomb, St. John's, N. B.; Dr. A. E. Morgan, Stratford, Ont.; J. V. McDonald, Stratford, Ont.; G. S. Appleby, Montana.

## WILL HOLD MANCHURIA.

New York, Aug. 4.—The Times today says: "Japan has apparently a fixed and firm determination not to relinquish her position in Manchuria, and in view of the contingencies may arise as a result of the pending negotiations. At least this is the construction put on the hasty and secret preparations now going forward for the building of a railway from the coast of Korea, to Seoul, and which is planned to take across the Yalu for 150 miles into Manchuria, joining the Eastern railway, probably at Pyongyang."

"Rush orders have been placed in the last few days with American firms and corporations for the material for the road. This material includes 350 steel bridges, with 150 locomotives and 2,000 cars."

"The striking feature of the enterprise is the secrecy that has been observed in placing the order and in procuring the material. The railway is to be built at the point nearest to that where they will be used. Delivery is to be made overland, and although the saving in time and cost exceeds three weeks, a three-fold outlay in the way of freight bills seems not to have deterred the Japanese government from adopting this method of transportation."

"The United States Steel Corporation has been given the contract for the 350 bridges, the cost totaling \$500,000. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has the contract for 150 locomotives of the small narrow gauge type. The locomotives will cost \$225,000. The cars are to be made of steel, there being two contracts awarded, each for 1,000 cars, the total cost being \$2,000,000.

# Our Store At 35 Johnson Street Is Closed

But we are to be found at the SHOE EMPORIUM

Cor. Govt. and Johnson Sts.  
Where we will be pleased to see our Customers.

**The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.**

N. B.—Our Sale Is Still On.

## Casting Envious Eyes on West

U. S. Railroads Forming Plans to Tap Canadian Wheat Fields.

Ask Federal Assistance to Get Part of Transportation Business.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, traffic managers of the northern lines of railroad in the United States have turned their attention momentarily toward the immense wheat fields which are being opened up in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and they have asked the treasury department to help them get a part of the transportation business. It is bound to be developed rapidly in that part of Canada. The Great Northern road, especially, is looking toward the Canadian Northwest, seeing possibilities of an immense traffic within the next few years.

Two or three of the northern railway lines have joined in asking Secretary of the Treasury Shaw to establish, by executive order, not less than five or six subports of entry on the northern border, nearly all of them on that part of the boundary between the eastern and western limits of Montana. This section of the international boundary is adjacent to one of the most fertile wheat regions in Canada, and the railroads are anxious to divert a large amount of the grain traffic from the Canadian Pacific road.

## Only One Port Now

At present there is only one port of entry in Montana, and that is at Great Falls. The American railroad think the treasury department should establish subports at convenient points along the Montana border, in at least half a dozen places, so that grain and merchandise may be admitted freely to the United States from the Canadian territory.

Under present conditions, all the wheat in middle western Canada naturally finds its outlet by way of the Canadian Pacific. There is only one point in a stretch of several hundred miles where it is allowed to enter the United States.

The managers of the Great Northern believe that the natural outlet for a great quantity of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan wheat is across the American trunk lines to Minneapolis, Duluth or Chicago. Some if it might go westward to Puget Sound. The great, if intended for export to Europe, can go to Buffalo by lake steamers from Duluth, and thence to New York. The American railway managers would be glad, of course, to transport the wheat as far east as Duluth or Chicago, even if the export product is intended to find its ultimate outlet through the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence route.

## Considers Expense Involved

Secretary Shaw is giving serious attention to the proposition, but he has not indicated what his decision will be.

The expense of establishing five or six new subports and maintaining them would be considerable, and if the transportation of wheat proves to be a profitable business, the government would receive very little return.

On the other hand, the government is expected to provide all reasonable facilities for the encouragement of commerce, and the railroads are making a strong effort to carry their point, and their action implies that, in their opinion, the stake is worth a great deal.

The records of the department of commerce and labor show that during the fiscal year ended June 30th, just about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat of Canadian origin was transhipped across the United States.

## Shipments Increasing

This wheat was exported to foreign countries by way of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports. The Canadian wheat transhipped is increasing year by year, as the enormous new fields of the Dominion are being developed. Besides these transshipments of wheat, there were imported into Canada during the last fiscal year amounting to \$3,300,000 bushels, in round numbers. A large part of this wheat found its way to the flour mills of Minneapolis.

The Canadian Pacific company predicts a bumper wheat crop for Western Canada this year.

## SUMMER COLDS.

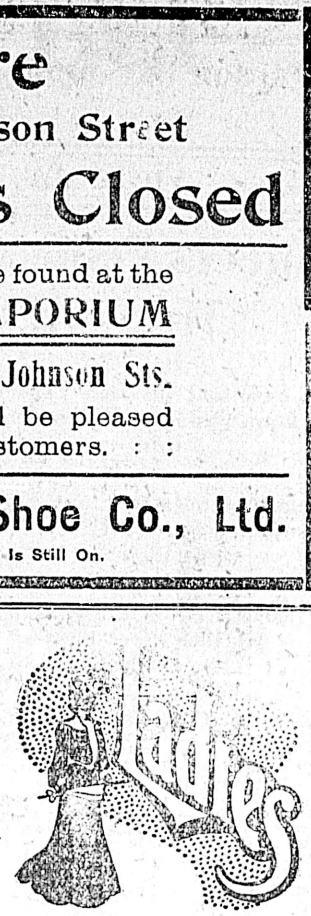
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause of the cold, and restores the system to health.

## IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

146,266 People Came into the Country, 16,000 More Than Last Year.

The statistician of the Immigration Branch of the government, Mr. Robert Fraser, has completed a statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, which shows that the last has been a banner year for immigration into Canada. The record gives a total of 146,266 for the twelve months, an increase of nearly 16,000 over the former year. The ocean port entries show an increase of nearly 17,000 over the previous year. There is a slight falling off in the stream from across the border, but the immigration from the United States has been maintained, and the department keeps keeping tally of the arrivals at Pacific ports. Six months of the year was gone, however, before any of these records were taken, but for the balance of the year, 67,575 persons were counted.

The other avenues of entry are along the United States border, and here there is a decrease of 1,628, compared with the 1903-04 term. The government records the immigration into Canada at the ocean ports. In addition there is a list made up at the customs houses where the people who drive across in vehicles must have their baggage searched by the customs. The entries ran beyond the 22,000 mark. The following table shows the



You will never know what real money saving principle means until you get our prices on Teas.

Schilling's Best Tea, per lb. 60c.  
Carne's Special 5 O'Clock Tea, per lb. 50c.

## SOLE AGENTS

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY,  
Cor. Yates & Broad. Phone 586.

fluctuation of arrivals from over the seas during the twelve months:

July	8,852
August	7,854
September	7,510
October	5,708
November	4,204
December	2,774
January	2,774
February	2,253
March	7,942
April	10,400
May	22,426
June	12,282

Fiscal year, 1903-04 102,045

Increases Here the statement for the other

places of entry:

From U. S. through Montreal 1,822

From U. S. through Winnipeg out-ports 32,056

Customs entries 7,781

Repatriation and colonization societies 1,884

Total 43,443

Fiscal year, 1903-04 45,171

Decrease 1,628

The grand total for the last fiscal year compared with the former year stands as follows:

Atlantic ocean ports 102,045

Pacific ocean ports 675

From United States 43,443

Total 146,266

Fiscal year, 1903-04 130,331

Increases 15,935

## THE BEST POULTRY FOR CANADIAN WEST.

Winnipeg Free Press.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, superintendent of the poultry department at the experimental farm, Ottawa, addressed a highly appreciative audience upon "The Development of the Bird for the West," in the city hall on Saturday evening.

The development of poultry work was linked to the development of this city, phenomenal. A year ago the Free Press and Eaton's buildings were contemplated; now completed and in use; three years at least before he expected.

The development of poultry was equally rapid, and the remarkable feature about it was, that the increased production had brought increased prices.

Six years ago, so-called fresh eggs could be bought in Ottawa for 8 to 10 cents per dozen—and anything went. Today, a guaranteed strictly fresh egg was demanded and bought, a minimum price of 25 cents in summer, to 50 and 60 cents in winter. There was not the slightest danger of over-production, of the best articles, and it was only the best that was worth producing.

The development of poultry culture had started in earnest, in this great western country and would develop into phenomenal proportions. The bird for the Northwest, the lecturer declared, would be a dual purpose bird and be quite hardy.

By dual purpose was meant a bird that would lay eggs in large numbers and when eggs were desired, i.e., winter layers and that would reproduce their kind as a good quality of table fowl.

The class denotes the origin and indicates the production; breed is governed by the shape; variety by the color; and strain by the pedigree. But the strain is everything. The strain includes the line along which the birds have been bred. Some fanciers labor along the lines of perfect form and color, and raise a strain of show birds; others while conserving form and color base their selections for breeding upon the utility or heavy egg and meat production, and so produce a strain that are money-makers all the year, winter for eggs, spring and summer for reproduction of their kind. As an example of selection to establish a strain, Mr. Gilbert instanced the work in a United States experimental station. At the start two pens were selected. The first of poor layers, averaging each 8 to 10 eggs each per year; by care the pen was laid 20 to 25 eggs. For two or three years the heaviest layers were selected for breeders, and the stock now averages 120 to 130 eggs each per year. Anything can be bred in or bred out of a flock by careful selection. The laying habit, Mr. Gilbert declared, is a habit bred out. Mr. Philander Williams actually succeeded in breeding out the sitting proclivities from his flock of light Brahmas; hitherto thought to be impossible.

It is this class of utility fowl that the farmer and poultry raiser should start with, or grow into; but it is easier and cheaper to start right than to grow right.

The bird for this country, Mr. Gilbert declared, must also be a hardy bird, requiring no artificial heat, no cooing, or nursing, but a bird that can stand the rigorous temperature of the country.

In this class of utility fowl that the farmer and poultry raiser should start with, or grow into; but it is easier and cheaper to start right than to grow right.

The month of May witnessed the greatest stream of immigration at the ocean ports. The entries ran beyond the 22,000 mark. The following table shows the



## The Dallas Hotel

VICTORIA'S SEASIDE RESORT, commanding beautiful view of the Straits and Olympian Ranges. Strictly first class. Rates per day, week of month.

## The Vernon Hotel

FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL HOTEL, and Central Location on corner of Douglas and View Streets. Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50. Fine Sample Rooms in Connection.

## THE KING EDWARD

Newly finished and furnished throughout. The most elegantly appointed hotel in the city. Large and airy rooms, single and en suite. Baths connected with every suite. American and European plans.

## Hotel St. Francis

Private Dinners and Theatre Suppers A Specialty.

European Chef, Excellent Service, Fine Wines.

## WHERE Are You Going to Spend Your Holiday? Why, North Saanich Hotel!

Sure! Good roads, good everything, and the best of attention. Boats, Swims, and Free Rix meets all trains. GASOLINE KEPT IN STOCK FOR AUTOMOBILES, ETC.

C. O. BOWN, Manager.

## LAKESIDE HOTEL

Cowichan Lake

PRICE BROS., Prop

The best trout fishing on Vancouver Island, excellent boating and picturesque scenery, tennis lawn. Stage leaves Tsouhalem Hotel, Duncan, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

## GOLDSTREAM HOTEL

This unique Tourist Resort has recently changed hands, and is now open under new management. Ten miles from Victoria, on the line of the E. & N. Railway, and reached by one of the most delightful drives over first-class country roads.

J. R. DOWNES, Proprietor.

Late of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Cranbrook.

## QUAMICHAN HOTEL

Boats for hire on Somenos Lake. Excellent Fishing and Hunting

FRANK CONRUYT, Proprietor.

Headquarters for Tourists and Commercial Men.

This hotel is strictly first-class, and has been fitted throughout with all modern conveniences. Fine large, airy rooms, single and en suite.

## Willows, Campbell River, B.C.

for the best FISHING in the province. TROUT AND BIG SALMON. Guides and boats on hand; new hotel; excellent accommodation. For particulars write to THULIN BROS., Lund, B. C.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

## BORN

LINEHAM—At 32 Henry street, on the 4th inst., the wife of Arthur Lineham, of a son.

## MARRIED

JOHNSON—NORTHEN—July 27, at All Saints' Church, Vernon, B. C., by the Rev. Mr. Lambert, Frederick Richardson, Vere Johnson, of Mara, to Harriett Augusta Northen, also of Mara, and formerly of Metlakatla, B. C. (Eastern papers please copy.)

## DIED

VIRTUE—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 2nd inst., Sيدة Scott, the beloved wife of John A. Virtue, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland; aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, August 5, at 2:30 p. m., from Hayward's Undertaking Parlors, and at Christ Church Cathedral at 2:45 p. m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

McLEOD—At Vancouver, B. C., on the 2nd inst., Norman McLeod, a native of Inverness, Scotland; aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place today (Saturday) at 3:15 p. m. from Hayward's Undertaking Parlors. Friends will please accept this intimation.

HAIRY—At Stonyhurst, Belcher street, on the 4th inst., Roubt Hairy, native of Rye St. Edmunds, England; aged 78 years. Funeral notice later.

## CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. More desire to thank their many friends for their kindness, sympathy and flowers in their late bereavement.

Grateful expert, even a worse result was unearthed, 2 chicks from 108 eggs, and others were equally as unfortunate. Investigation demonstrated that lack of vitality and vigor in eggs was caused by lack of fresh air and cramped quarters, which debilitated the laying stock to a certain extent.

Since the pens have been altered and scratching sheds provided the same failure has not been repeated. Four feet square floor space is absolutely necessary for the well being of a hen, and too much cold, but dry air, has yet to be met in this latitude. Plenty of suitable feed and in variety is necessary. The egg is 60 per cent. water, and the water supply must be pure and clean.

The Best Breeds. Among the breeds best suited to this country is included Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, all varieties, Wyandottes, all varieties, Orpingtons, Dorkings and Houdans, for dual purposes. For eggs alone, the Leghorn, Minorcas, Andalusians, etc., but on account of the smallness of the dressed carcasses are not included among the dual purpose breeds.

It must be remembered that good birds require good care, and good feed, or they will degenerate. The future of poultry work was most promising; and Mr. Gilbert was watching the development with much interest.

# BURGUNDIES

BOUCHARD, PERE & FILS

BEAUNE & BORDEAUX

(Established 1781)



**Winding-Up Business**

Which means that this sale will not stop until every single article in the entire store is sold, and the store closed.

**KID GLOVE SALE**  
**HOSIERY SALE**  
**RIBBON SALE**

**MILLINERY SALE**  
**VEILING SALE**  
**WHITEWEAR SALE**

**NEW IDEA PATTERNS**—Owing to contract, we were compelled to accept August New Idea Paper Patterns. We clear them out at **2 for 15c**

**The Hutchison Co., Ltd.** Aug 4 1905 **Victoria, B.C.**

## Must Pay For China's Cruiser

Privy Council Dismisses Appeal of C. P. R. in Empress-Juang Tai Case.

## Kestrel Ordered to Esquimalt for Firing Practice—A. G. Ropes Is Lost.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of the C. P. R. against the Chinese government, and now the railway company must pay the \$450,000 damages assessed against the Empress of India by the Admiralty court at Shanghai two years ago after the Empress liner collided with and sank the Chinese third class cruiser Huang Tai two years ago in April last. The Empress of India was on her way down the China coast to Hongkong, and was overtaken by the Chinese cruiser Huang Tai. The Empress liner was carrying 1,000 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo. The Chinese cruiser was carrying 1,000 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo. The Empress liner was carrying 1,000 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo. The Chinese cruiser was carrying 1,000 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo.

## IT RAINED RUM.

How 'Longshoremen Received Things Sent From Above.

When the steamer Yangtze was being unloaded at the outer dock a consignment of rum was included in her cargo, and the longshoremen were filling the slings with cases of rum. Then the stevedores looked down.

"Here, can't you fellows put in three of those cases at one time?"

"They could—and did."

With the next sling load the which was working merrily when there was a hitch. The rum had struck the men's heads, and then it rained rum. The caskets gave, and down in the hold men stood with open mouths.

An old Bill said: "Twas a gift from above!"

## THE CANADIAN GUNBOAT.

Kestrel Is Ordered to Esquimalt to Put in Firing Practice.

The Canadian government fishery protection cruiser Kestrel, which has received orders from Ottawa to proceed to Esquimalt and attach herself to the British naval fleet, is expected to arrive in Esquimalt in a few days. The Kestrel is a gunboat, and is armed with two 4.7 inch guns. She is also armed with a 3.5 inch gun, and a 1.5 inch gun. She is also armed with a 1.5 inch gun, and a 1.5 inch gun.

## HAD A DREAM.

The Note of a Man Who Read London's "Sea Wolf."

A despatch from Berkeley says the following note has been found in a bottle at Point Loma, California. The note is in the handwriting of a man who says he is a sailor. He says he is a sailor, and he says he is a sailor. He says he is a sailor, and he says he is a sailor.

## NEW STERN FRAMES.

Injuries to New Hill Liners Necessary—New Castings Being Made.

New stern frames are being cast for the new Hill liners, and will be put into the new vessels the next time they go in dry dock. After their delivery the stern frames will be stored in the ordinary course of business to put them in dry dock. Then the present stern frames, which have been cracked, will be taken out and the new ones put in.

## MUTINY OF DUNDEE.

Put Into Batavia With Mutilous Crew While En Route to Puget Sound.

A mutiny recently broke out on the British ship Dundee while the vessel was en route to Seattle from Hong Kong. The mutiny was led by a man named John Smith, who was the first mate of the ship. The mutiny was led by a man named John Smith, who was the first mate of the ship. The mutiny was led by a man named John Smith, who was the first mate of the ship.

## A. G. ROPES LOST.

Message From Hongkong Gives Brief News of Wreck of Clipper Ship.

The ship A. G. Ropes is said to have been wrecked on the coast of Hongkong. The ship was carrying a large amount of cargo, and was carrying a large amount of cargo. The ship was carrying a large amount of cargo, and was carrying a large amount of cargo.

## MARINE NOTES.

Schooner Daisy has returned to Tacoma with 30,000 pounds of halibut taken off Cape Scott and the north end of Vancouver Island.

## THE INFERNO OF THE THIRD CLASS.

In writing on "The Inferno of the Third Class" in Collier's for July 29, Mr. Broughton Brandenburg says: "In a voyage in the steamer Empress of India, I found the third class of the ship to be a place of horror. The third class of the ship was a place of horror. The third class of the ship was a place of horror."

The beds provided were of iron skeleton bunk form, in two tiers, and were massed in hundreds in the various compartments. The beds were massed in hundreds in the various compartments. The beds were massed in hundreds in the various compartments.

Some months later, on our return voyage, when we had a large party of immigrants with us, we found precisely the same conditions aboard the great Empress of India. The conditions were precisely the same. The conditions were precisely the same.

I have been in wars, wrecks, great fires, and the like, but let me picture to you the most terrible thing I have ever witnessed. It was a sight of storm. Great waves were breaking with heavy crashes over the forward decks. The ship was pitching and rolling so heavily that one could stay in the shallow berths with difficulty.

A few dim lights set in the ceiling allowed one to grope about that hole. The air was so stifling that the feeble lay open-mouthed, beating their hands feebly on their faces and breasts. A great heavy and a heavy crash would come, followed by a chorus of yells and shrieks; baggage and sick would come tumbling out of the bunks. On every hand were human beings, struggling to their knees, clinging to the posts of the bunks, praying for their very lives in a pouring murmur that filled in the interludes of the noise of the storm.

This terrible scene I have described is one re-enacted on every rough voyage aboard the big immigrant carriers. What is wanted is more space, more air, more light, and more food. The second cabin passengers, adequate light, adequate care, etc. As to the cleaning of the compartments, it is done with a salt water hose in the periods of good weather when the passengers are up on deck out of the way. In the best of weather the average washout is three times a week only.

## Pardon is Sought For Aleut Kebech

Was Slayer of Bert Horton and Wife Murdered During Klondike Rush.

## Crime Was Actuated by Demand of Tribe for a Life for a Life.

A petition is being circulated in Seattle and Tacoma to be submitted to President Roosevelt asking for the pardon of Jim Kebech, an Aleut, serving a life sentence for the murder of Bert Horton and his wife. The petition is being circulated in Seattle and Tacoma to be submitted to President Roosevelt asking for the pardon of Jim Kebech, an Aleut, serving a life sentence for the murder of Bert Horton and his wife.

## History of Kebech's Crime.

Kebech, or Jim Hansen, was, in 1890, a hunter in the country about Cook's inlet. He was a hunter in the country about Cook's inlet. He was a hunter in the country about Cook's inlet.

A companion in nearly all his hunting trips was a tribesman and relative named Artkoor. The two men were hunting together. The two men were hunting together. The two men were hunting together.

The tribe was certain that Artkoor and his wife had not met death in any storm. The tribe was certain that Artkoor and his wife had not met death in any storm. The tribe was certain that Artkoor and his wife had not met death in any storm.

## Innocent Couple Killed.

Jim Hansen journeyed to Lynn Canal. The slayers of his friends would, he argued, come back to the spot where the crime was committed. So he simply waited. He believed that his errand was a far nobler one than that of the white man who had executed the murderers.

Bert Horton and his wife, Florence Horton, were living in Skagway at the time. They decided to go on a canoeing and fishing trip together. They decided to go on a canoeing and fishing trip together. They decided to go on a canoeing and fishing trip together.

Mrs. Hansen took a stick and began to dig in the sand. She was on the same spot where Artkoor and his wife had been killed. She was on the same spot where Artkoor and his wife had been killed. She was on the same spot where Artkoor and his wife had been killed.

Some time later Kebech was again in Skagway. On the street he heard some Salvation Army people singing and preaching. He listened to them. He had never before heard Christianity preached. He listened to them. He had never before heard Christianity preached.

"I have but now discovered that I have sinned," he said. "What shall I do?" When the Indian had told of the crime he had committed, Adjutant McGill was in a quandary what to advise. Taking all the facts into consideration, he did not believe it would be justice to ask Kebech to give himself up. He thought it would simply be to send him to the gallows.

Thin Blood Makes A Weak Body

But You Can Enrich the Blood and Send New Vigor Through the System by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Every nerve and every muscle of the body depends on the blood for nourishment. Thin, watery blood makes weak nerves and flabby muscles. The heart fails in its work of providing blood through the body; the lungs, the stomach, the liver, kidneys and bowels all do their work in an imperfect way, and you drag about, weak, tired and miserable.

## Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

committed the crime being also convicted for prison sentence. Several years ago he was in the city of Seattle, and he was in the city of Seattle. He was in the city of Seattle, and he was in the city of Seattle.

## WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, July 26 to August 1, 1905.

During this week the true summer type of weather has prevailed throughout the Pacific slope, that is, the barometer remained comparatively high over the northern portion of the province, while to the southward the weather was more unsettled.

There has been almost a continuance of bright sunshine in this vicinity, while on the coast from Vancouver Island to California there has been a large amount of foggy, cool weather.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine recorded was 60 hours; rain, 0.1 inch; highest temperature 82.2 on the 30th; lowest 52.8 on the 26th.

New Westminster—Rain, 0.9 inch; highest temperature 80 on the 30th; lowest 54 on the 26th.

Barkerville—Rain, 0.4 inch; highest temperature 82 on the 27th and 28th; lowest 40 on the 26th.

Dawson—Rain, 0.4 inch; highest temperature 80 on the 27th and 28th; lowest 42 on the 26th.

## Trader Murdered in New Hebrides

Brother of Famous Australian Cricketer Clubbed to Death by Blacks.

Was Killed With Clubs on Epi Island After Trading Quarrel With Natives.

News was brought from the New Hebrides by the steamer Manuka, of the murder of Henry Trumble, brother of the famous Australian cricketer, now playing with the Australian eleven.

Epi Island, a French settlement in the New Hebrides group, was the scene of the murder. Trumble had been engaged in trading there for many years, his chief occupation being the recruiting of native labor for the planters in other islands. It appears that a few weeks ago he had a quarrel with the natives, and was injured. He was injured. He was injured.

Trumble was evidently first attacked with a club, and raised his right arm to protect his head, for when the body was discovered it was ascertained that the arm had been broken in two places. In the meantime, the natives were attacking him with clubs, and he was killed. He was killed. He was killed.

News of the outrage soon spread among the European settlers, who with all haste proceeded to the scene, and discovered the body of the trader lying on the ground. The natives were found with clubs in their hands, and were being taken to the police station. They were being taken to the police station. They were being taken to the police station.

It is understood that Captain Rason, R. N., the British resident commissioner in the New Hebrides group, will proceed to Epi for the purpose of conducting an exhaustive investigation into the circumstances surrounding the tragedy, and it is quite possible that punishment will be meted out to the natives. British settlers in the group, however, for a considerable time past, have complained that, owing to the constant coming of new immigrants, the number of British settlers have not been augmented, and that consequently the natives have become more daring.

The outrage is supposed to have been committed out of revenge for the imprisonment of a native. From the natives' point of view, the natives considered the imprisonment unjust, and the chief at Kowkwal is stated to have said he would have the natives taken to the court across in revenge. Mr. McConville appears to have been the first to arrive at Kowkwal, and he was the first to arrive at Kowkwal. He was the first to arrive at Kowkwal. He was the first to arrive at Kowkwal.

## Are Overlooking This Province

Canadian Immigration Agents Have Eyes Shut to B. C.'s Advantages.

## Interview With Victorian Just Back From an Eastern Trip.

J. L. Beckwith has returned from a tour of the eastern districts, in the course of which he visited Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, down as far as Boston. In the course of an interview yesterday Mr. Beckwith related how, amongst many things that attracted his attention in Boston, he met a very active Dominion government immigration agent, whom he found was sending large numbers of immigrants of a most desirable class to what he termed the Canadian West, meaning the Territories and Manitoba. British Columbia, however, was not on his list, or apparently within his radius, scope or comprehension. The immigrants were for the most part groups of families who had originally moved into the States from maritime provinces. This official of the Dominion was, either through want of knowledge or instruction, or otherwise, doing nothing whatever to enlighten immigrants as to the advantages which British Columbia has to offer, still less to induce or facilitate immigration into this province.

## Being Completely Overlooked.

"I found," said Mr. Beckwith, "that whilst great efforts were being exerted to send immigrants into the Northwest Territories, British Columbia was being completely overlooked. And when you consider how the flow of immigration from the Northwest Territories and Manitoba is at present setting in this direction—that is to say that people are coming here in numbers from those very territories to which the Dominion agent was loudly sending them—we cannot but regard it as an anomaly which seems on the face of it to merit some investigation."

Things are looking very bright in the eastern districts. Business is good and all manufacturers seem to be extremely busy, and all are looking forward to some much hoped for and long expected time, a date still veiled in obscurity, which shall mark the starting of the Grand Trunk railway, but I found the people at Winnipeg.

## Just as Much Mystified.

as to the movements of the company in the matter of early construction as we are on the coast. The leading officials had been there and left again without enlightening them as to their intentions. I think since then, however, there is some move being made in the building of the branch line from Winnipeg to the lakes.

"I found a good deal of talk amongst the people of Manitoba about moving out to British Columbia. The Similkameen country is very much talked about, but the very great drawback with everybody seems to be lack of transportation. Many had friends who had already settled in the Okanagan, and there seemed a disposition on the part of many of them to follow."

"The country across the Manitoba prairie looked fine and the grain fields were beautiful. Every one was expecting big crops and a bumper harvest; in fact a feeling of confidence and prosperity reigned."

Throughout the east, however, the same old misconceptions prevail with regard to the requirements of British Columbia as have prevailed in times past.

## The Portland Fair.

"I have just returned from Portland and I am very much impressed with the fair. The Lewis and Clark exposition is said to have been a thorough success. It is said to have been a financial point of view. I was quite struck with the number of people from different parts of the east who have taken advantage of the favorable transportation rates to come to the fair. The fair is a success. The fair is a success."

It tells the merchant's story to the housewife while that story is fresh, and tells it at a time that will be most useful to both. The Colonist is emphatically the family paper of British Columbia. Casual street sales to the man who carries his family under his hat cut a very large figure in the circulation department of most papers, but the COLONIST'S great hold is on the family, and the families are the merchants' best customers. THE COLONIST goes right into THE HOMES and stays there.

## Miscellaneous Marriages.

American Medicine.

No one knows what type will be the best for survival in an unknown future of environment. We often see the extinction of families of parents whom any physician would have pronounced ideal, but their children lacked resistance to the ravages of pathogenic organisms, or there was some other defect which made them easy targets for climatic causes of physical decay.

On the other hand we quite often find that parents below par physically have fine families. The curious unions which take place must be the result of law such as we find in every biologic phenomenon. Man has the same instinct found in lower animals to select a mate who is more or less different from himself.

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**WHO DOES THE BUYING?**

**THE WOMEN OF COURSE!**

The paper that goes into THE FAMILY regularly six mornings in the week, including the universal reading day—**SUNDAY**—and is read by the women before they come to town to do their shopping, is the paper to advertise in—such a paper is

**THE COLONIST**

It tells the merchant's story to the housewife while that story is fresh, and tells it at a time that will be most useful to both. The Colonist is emphatically the family paper of British Columbia. Casual street sales to the man who carries his family under his hat cut a very large figure in the circulation department of most papers, but the COLONIST'S great hold is on the family, and the families are the merchants' best customers. THE COLONIST goes right into THE HOMES and stays there.

**MISSION OF MUSIC.**

Chicago Post.

Music boxes and blue light are two of the latest things in the line of amusements. The music boxes do not reduce pain or render the patient insensible, but, according to Professor Redard, of Geneva, they do take away certain ill effects that often accompany the use of anaesthetics. It is a well-known fact that external impressions received during the period of somnolence have great bearing on the dreams. From this Prof. Redard conceived the idea of utilizing music. It was found that the music had a tendency to take away the disagreeable impressions previous to the use of the chloroform or other anaesthetic. The awakening was also found to be free from excitement.



## The Colonist.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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## VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR.

The Daily Colonist is on sale at Rich's News Stands in all Exhibition Buildings, and on the grounds; also at the "American Inn" News Stand.

## THE COUNCIL AND THE WATERWORKS.

While the Colonist has not been able to see eye to eye with the present or the late council with respect to the waterworks scheme, we believe in according fair play. It is unjustifiable to say that "it is practically certain the people of Victoria will not accept any scheme put forward for their endorsement by the majority of the present council." That is prejudicing the case in a way that will not meet with public approval. We have no evidence that, although we believe the majority of the ratepayers are opposed to what is known as the "secret agreement," the present council in a general way has lost their confidence. The fact that two by-laws submitted by the present council were passed, and that a third, submitted by the school board, to which the council as a body was opposed, was defeated, does not argue in favor of the assumption referred to. We are not taking a position for or against the council, but simply calling attention to facts that are within the knowledge of all.

We believe in giving the council a fair opportunity of working out its scheme, whatever it may be, before it is condemned. It may be assumed, and there is every reason to assume, that, whatever our conclusions may be as to the final result of the deliberations on the question, the members of the council are endeavoring to arrive at the best solution possible of the waterworks problem. They may be mistaken in their judgment and in their methods, but we have no right to assume beforehand that they will do the wrong thing. The finished product must be judged upon its merits when submitted for consideration, and not before.

To show how inconsistent the view is that has been advanced, we may just refer to the alternative proposition that has been laid down. We are told that any scheme advanced by a majority of the present council will be defeated by the ratepayers. At the same time the immediate prosecution of the improvement of the present system is urged as pressing, and as little delay as possible is counselled. As the improvement of the present system of distribution, which is the alternative proposition in question, would have to be decided by a "majority of the present council," and submitted to a popular vote, it follows that it would be defeated. If the first premise be correct, expedition is impossible, and the people must wait for another year until a new council has been installed. Such contentions as these must land those who advance them in a dilemma. The alternative proposition, however, considered on its merits, we do not think will find favor. It will cost over \$100,000, probably \$150,000, and in any event it is not to be assumed that the ratepayers will favor a scheme on the installment plan. Before making their minds ready for a new and adequate water supply, they will want to know what are to be the nature and extent and cost of that supply. When the matter is being considered there is no question that the electors will want a complete and well-matured scheme, which they can either accept or reject in toto. It has not been suggested before, but it might be possible to submit two schemes at the same time, and allow the ratepayers to choose between them. That is to say, an expression of opinion might be had in the shape of a plebiscite or referendum, the most popular scheme of the two to be submitted as a by-law afterwards for ratification in the regular way. At all events, the council should be allowed every opportunity and given every assistance to mature their plans, the exact nature of which is perhaps as much a mystery to the aldermen as to the ratepayers, before condemning them.

## THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LONG SESSIONS.

The responsibility for lengthening out a session rests upon the two main elements of parliament, the Government and the Opposition sides. The one can greatly facilitate work by having everything to come before the members well in hand, and by presenting a good, clean bill of fare. The other can materially assist by refraining from factious opposition.

But a great deal depends upon the Government programme, and upon its administrative acts which come before parliament for review. It is the duty of the Opposition to criticize closely, and not to permit, without protest, legislation to go upon the statute books, the effect and objects of which cannot

conscientiously be approved of. The greater the violation of sound principles of government, the more venial the acts of corruption, the more reckless and unwarranted the expenditure of public money, the more justified the Opposition is in endeavoring to call the attention of the House and of the country to the gravity of such matters, and in preventing, if possible, measures not in the country's interests becoming law.

Delay as the result of such circumstances is not only wasteful, but highly commendable, and time and money involved in such efforts are time and money well spent. A government with a large majority at its back, arrogant in its strength of numbers, without conscience as to the moral character of its policy, bent on satisfying the importunate demands of a vast host of camp followers, and stimulated by the ambition for power, which Wolsey charged Cromwell to "fling away"—such a government is not only reckless of the resources of the country, but contemptuous with respect to public opinion.

Taking the last two sessions of parliament, for instance, abnormally long sessions, can it be said that the Opposition were not justified in opposing at any length and at any cost the huge expenditures of public money that have been lavished so freely on every hand and have raised the cost of governing this country to such an enormous figure; in opposing so monstrous an act of folly, such a crime against the nation, as the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific under the conditions of waste attached to it; in opposing and criticizing severely the inexcusable treatment of such officials as J. Lorne Macdonnell, auditor-general, and Lord Dundonald, chief of the forces; in opposing and condemning to the utmost the outrageous violation of provincial rights and provincial autonomy, at the dictation of the hierarchy, involved in the constitutional grants to the new provinces; in opposing the Act of gross gerrymandering of the Northwest provinces, whereby the free and just expression of electoral choice of provincial representatives is to be thwarted; in opposing and exposing the shameful abuses that have made the administration of Yukon a stench in the nostrils of the people of that territory and enriched the whole Siftonian clique at their expense; in opposing the alienation of large tracts of country in the Northwest to speculators and investigating the scandalous proceedings in connection with the issue of half-bred scrip to political supporters of Mr. Sifton?

The list of indictments against the Government is a long and serious one. No Opposition worthy of the name, no matter how much time was consumed, would permit the perpetration of such political crimes as have been charged and proven against the Liberal Government to go unchallenged. If time has been consumed by the Opposition to such a degree that the sessions have been lengthened abnormally, it is because Mr. Borden and his supporters have been doing their duty to the country. The Government escaped the penalty of its misdeeds at the last general election because of the enormous bribes it held out to the electorate, and the halo of good times which surrounded its record, but the country since that time is awakening to the gravity of the political misdeeds attacked by the Opposition. Four years from now there will be a sentiment aroused in Canada that no money power can stifle. The people can be fooled and lugged a few times, but they cannot be fooled always, and their verdict when rendered will be in the first degree, absolute and sweeping. Members of the present Cabinet at Ottawa were wise to have made provision for themselves at a time when they will have been driven from power by an indignant and outraged electorate.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

In a quotation yesterday from the Mail and Empire it was shown that a vast sum of money is to be wasted upon the eastern end of the Grand Trunk Pacific in paralleling the Intercolonial railway, already losing \$2,000,000 a year, and causing its losses to be still greater, and all to save a distance of twelve miles. The expenditure of \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to be wasted in this manner, ceases, as was stated by the Mail and Empire, to be a folly and becomes a crime against the people of Canada. The Grand Trunk did not want it and was opposed to it, and would have nothing to do with it, as a commercial project, as part of their own system. They wanted aid to build from North Bay, where the present system ends, west to the Pacific. That did not suit the Liberals of the lower provinces who wanted some of the money spent in the east as well as in the west, and a huge proposition was invented to make that possible. The Grand Trunk Pacific, we are informed, are again before the government for aid to a line on the original lines from North Bay, and the application is at present under consideration. Could there be greater folly than the spending of money in this wholesale way merely for political purposes, and to give Sir Wilfrid the "kudos" of having carried through another great transcontinental railway in order that he might stand on a pedestal along with Sir John Macdonald as a constructive politician? But that is not the only money that is being spent recklessly and foolishly. The Mail and Empire furnishes further information on the score which will enable our readers to understand how it is possible for the expenditure to have jumped from \$39,000,000 to about \$90,000,000 in ten years.

There came up a vote of \$2,000 for a wharf or breakwater at Devil's Head, N. S., and the following debate took place:

Mr. Hyman—The total cost is \$6,000.  
Mr. Foster—Is there a town at that point?

Mr. Hyman—It is a fishing village.  
Mr. Foster—What is the population?

Mr. Hyman—Between 80 and 100 people.

We are going to invest \$6,000 to build a wharf to accommodate at most twenty families. At Round Hill we do better. For this point the preliminary vote is \$2,000, and this is what was said:

Mr. Foster—Is this on the sea coast?

Mr. Hyman—Yes.

Mr. Foster—Is it a village?

Mr. Hyman—What is the population?

Mr. Hyman—I understand there are 175 people in the village.

There will be possibly 45 families in this neighborhood. The plan of the wharf taken is \$3,000. On this ex-

penditure the following statement is made:

Mr. Foster—What will be the cost?  
Mr. Hyman—There are two estimates, depending upon the character of the work—one of \$14,000 and one of \$8,000.

Mr. Foster—What is the population?

Mr. Hyman—About 300.

Mr. Foster—What is the purpose?

Mr. Hyman—This is for the purpose of providing a protection for the boats.

So that we are to spend from \$6,000 to \$14,000 to keep the wind from a few boats. A queer expenditure is that of \$3,000 for Parker's Cove, where the population is 300 to 400 families.

What will be done with the structure when constructed? It is difficult to guess, for the following information is given on the subject:

Mr. Foster—Do any steamers go there?

Mr. Hyman—There are no steamers, but a wharf that will never be used. But this case is not isolated. Here is something of the same kind, from Quebec—St. Alphonse wharf, removal of rocks from approaches, \$1,000.

Mr. Foster—What is the information you have just given?

Mr. Hyman—The information is that the vote went through that no steamer ever goes to the wharf. All that there is at the place is a rowboat, which is used as a ferry.

Mr. Foster—You could save money by not spending at all on this kind of work.

Mr. Hyman—This is a large parish, and it is a small amount of money—\$1,000 simply to be spent for improving the channel.

In this case we are removing snags in a channel that is not used, because the parish is large! An equally curious expenditure is that of \$4,000 for a wharf at Grand Etienne de Beausport.

On this vote the following discussion took place:

Mr. Morin—What is that work to be put there for?

Mr. Hyman—My information is that there is a considerable amount of lumber exported at this point, and this wharf is for the purpose of adding the loading of lumber.

Mr. Morin—I know all about Grand Etienne de Beausport, and I can tell the honorable gentleman that they cannot load lumber from the mill at this wharf.

The mill is on one side of the river and the wharf on the other, and there is not sufficient water for boats to go there.

Apparently the wharf is being built on the wrong side of the river St. Lawrence. Here is a case in which the government is building a bridge, but is designing it a wharf, so as to squeeze the vote through. The structure is called a bridge, but it is not so far \$5,000 has been provided for it. The debate reads in this way:

Mr. Morin—At that place there is a little creek, called Black creek, and the wharf for the lumber is asked the government to build a bridge.

It is not a wharf he wants, but a bridge. Why does not the minister come down and tell us what he is doing, and I am glad he is doing it.

Mr. Hyman—We are building a wharf for the accommodation of the lumber, and if it fits in with any other purpose, I do not see that anyone need object.

The strange propositions, however, are not restricted to the East. We have heard some in the west in the same way, for example, the vote of \$350,000 for a canal from Newmarket to Lake Simcoe. The Markham Economist, Liberal though it is, says this scheme means a waste of money.

It appears that Newmarket is much higher than Lake Simcoe, and that a canal between the two points is an impossibility unless some artificial means of feeding it be found.

But the question of keeping the canal full of water need not be considered until after the work is finished. Then another expenditure can be devised in order to make the outlay already undertaken operative. The schemes mentioned are a few samples. There are hundreds of these, and these are the things that make the money fly.

THE TYEE COPPER COMPANY.

We published yesterday the proceedings of the sixth ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Tyee Copper Company, Limited, which was held on July 18th in London, Eng. In view of the success which has been achieved by that company in opening up and developing the Tyee mine and in erecting and operating a smelter, both at a profit, it will be generally regretted that there should be the elements of discord among the leading shareholders which apparently exist. There have been differences as to the policy which should be pursued and a struggle for the control of stock in order to enforce the policies of the respective elements. There are, of course, in all commercial companies more or less differences among the shareholders, of which the public may or may not hear, as the case may be. The shareholders who are wise keep their troubles to themselves, within the family, so to speak.

In this case, the division is confined apparently to a question as to whether a dividend of profits actually earned should be declared or deferred, or, as one gentleman expressed it, "to postpone the matter until the end of our financial year, when we should have an opportunity to view the position of the mine in the light of practical results in the meantime."

It is therefore a matter of policy as to dividend-paying, upon which the shareholders take issue. It does not in any way affect the position of affairs at the mine or smelter. It is not really in the province of a newspaper to comment upon the merits of the dispute, because company matters are private matters, and should be viewed in the same light as the business of an individual, the only difference being that a number are interested instead of one. It would appear, however, to be a wise policy to carry out what has now been decided upon. A good many might be inclined to regard it as a mistake to have declared any dividends at all until the position of the mine had been determined. In consequence of the failure to discover new ore bodies the output was reduced from 5,000 tons per month to 4,000 tons, and subsequently to 2,000, in order to gain time for development work in search of new ore reserves. Needless to say, the profit-earning power of a mine, producing only 2,000 tons of ore are greatly restricted as compared with a mine producing 5,000 tons per month. In the meantime the smelter is enabled to make contracts for ore from other sources, so that it has not been necessary to close down. In fact, the prospects of the Ladysmith smelter obtaining a supply of coast and Alaskan ores sufficient to keep it well supplied are very good indeed. We are glad to know that its treatment of customers has been such as to secure the confidence of mine owners having ore to ship.

In regard to the discovery of new ore bodies in the Tyee mine, we believe that there is every reason to suppose that development with that end in view will be successful. That is the opinion of the management, and is the opinion of leading experts who have examined the workings and formation. It is not reasonable to suppose that the present reserves include all the ore in the Mt. Sicker camp. If so, it would be a cruel blow to all our hopes. While, therefore, the differences which have developed among the shareholders of this property are in one sense nobody's business but their own, the questions involved are at the same time of very great interest to the people of Victoria, the Island of Vancouver, and, in fact, to the whole of the Province.

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has just been issued from The Colonist presses, and is for sale at the price of \$1.00.

This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the water-ways about Kai-En Island that can be procured.

**THE COLONIST OFFICE**

ness but their own, the questions involved are at the same time of very great interest to the people of Victoria, the Island of Vancouver, and, in fact, to the whole of the Province.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**

Toronto Telegram.

Canada's annual payments for life insurance are now \$10,769,000, or nearly half the amount of Canada's gross revenues before 1896. These figures are startling in their magnitude, and suggest that the efficiency and honesty of insurance management is an issue of tremendous consequence to the country that pays out \$10,769,000 on life insurance account every year.

**WARNING TO DOG-OWNERS.**

Chicago Record-Herald.

The town of Hamilton, Ontario, has a marshal who evidently does not intend to permit that place to go to the dogs. We find in the Western News, of Hamilton, the following warning: "The marshal of the town of Hamilton has discovered that the dogs of this town have been discovered as this, speaks for itself:

**TAKE NOTICE.**

All persons owning dogs, and who do not pay the dog tax in the same by the 15th of July will be killed.

JAS. HIGGINS, Marshal.

**OLIVER'S RIGHT-ABOUT FACE.**

Huntingdon Gleaner.

Among the members of the House of Commons who opposed settling the Northwest with foreigners was Mr. Oliver. From personal knowledge we declared the Gallatin so undesirable that other settlers abandoned their lots rather than have them for neighbors; the Doukhobors, he said, were not wanted at any price, and then he laid down the principle that ought to govern the immigration policy in these words:

"We did not go out to the Northwest simply to produce wheat. We went to build up a nation, a civilization, a social system that would endure, be proud of, and transmit to our children. And we resent the idea of having the millstone of the Slav population hung around our necks."

Political exigencies caused Sir Wilfrid to call Mr. Oliver into his cabinet as minister of the interior, the very position which would enable him to carry out the views he expressed. Instead, he falls in with what his predecessor, Mr. Sifton, had done, endorses a contract with a foreign company to pay \$5 bonus a head on Gallatin, etc., and prepares to make the millstone heavier round the necks of the English-speaking settlers. Such a flat contradiction of all the views he professed to entertain while out of office increases contempt for Mr. Oliver and the average Canadian politician.

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Autumn Term Commences Sept. 12, '05. Write for information.

REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M. A., Principal.

**Royal Victoria College**

McGill University MONTREAL

A Residential College for the Women Students of McGill University

Next session opens 20th September. For particulars of matriculation, scholarships, courses, degrees, terms of residence and other information address

THE WARDEN  
Royal Victoria College, Montreal.

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Esquimalt

The Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M. A., Classical Honors of Cambridge University, is prepared to take pupils.

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Esquimalt

**UPPER CANADA COLLEGE**

FOUNDED IN 1820.

TORONTO, ONT.

Principal—Henry W. Auden, M.A., Cambridge, late Sixth Form Master at Pettes College, Edinburgh.

The College will re-open for the Autumn term on Wednesday, September 13th, 1905, at 10 a.m.

Examinations for Entrance Scholarships for boys between the ages of 9 and 13, with separate staff and equipment.

60 Acres of Grounds. Separate infirmary with physician and trained nurse.

Courses for University, Royal Military College and Business. Every facility for cultivation of sports and athletics.

Examinations for Entrance Scholarships Saturday, September 16th, 1905. Special scholarships for sons of old pupils.

For Calendar and all particulars address THE BURSAR, Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ont.

**INCORPORATED TORONTO** Sir J. A. Boyd K.C.M.G., President

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EDWARD FISHER, MUS. DOG.

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Highest Artistic Standards. Facilities Unequaled.

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Free Advantages.

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Special Calendar.



## Bowes' Foot Powder Gives Relief

Makes Hard Roads Easy

25 cts.

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CHEMIST

98 Government St., near Yates.

## SALMON TROLLING

The run of cohoes has started. We have everything in hand.

Lines, Rods, Reels and Spoon Baits

Baits fitted to suit any fancy.

Complete Outfits From 50c up

AT

FOX'S

78 GOVERNMENT ST.

## YERKA

We propose to sell Groceries, Teas and Coffees at wholesale for Cash, to consumers and dealers alike.

All goods carefully packed and delivered to transportation companies in Seattle free of charge.

Send for our Wholesale Price List.

PEW. SPECIAL PRICES:

24-lb. Cans Sugar Corn, per doz. 10 to 12 cents per can, the wholesale price per doz. can, \$5.85

24-lb. Cans Tomatoes, ordinary grade per doz. 80

24-lb. Cans Tomatoes, fine goods, per doz. 85

24-lb. Cans Tomatoes, solid goods, per doz. 1.00

Fancy Head Rice per lb. .06

Good English Breakfast Tea, per lb. .20

Santa Claus Soap, 100 bars in box. 2.75

Yerka's Extra Soap, 50 bars in box. 1.40

Yerka's Extra Soap, 20 bars in box. .80

50-lb. Bags fine Salt, each .40

Yeast Foam or Magic Yeast, per doz. .40

Best Granulated Sugar, 100-lb. bags. 6.35

Good English Breakfast Tea, per lb. .20

Extra English Breakfast Tea, per lb. .40

Fancy Japan Tea (retails 60c. per lb.)

Extra Oolong Tea (retails 75c. per lb.)

Sun Cured Japan Tea (retails 60c. per lb.)

Good Blend Coffee, per lb. .15

Flour Blend Coffee, per lb. .15

Hoffman House Coffee (40c. coffee) .20

Bakers' Chocolate, per lb. .20

5-lb. Cans (warranted pure and to suit) Baking Powder. 1.00

New Evaporated Apples, per lb. .10

Rolls Oats, fresh, 90-lb. bags. 2.75

5 gallon Kerosene Oil, per gal. .15

5 gallon Kerosene Oil, per gal. .15

1/2 pint Bottles Triple Extract Vanilla, per bottle .38

1/2 pint Bottle Good Vanilla, per bottle .27

Lemon, per bottle .27

F. R. YERKA & SONS

Wholesale Grocers, Main & Occidental Sts., SEATTLE.

We can save money on your buying. We export buying of any line of goods for 2 per cent.

### TAKE NOTICE

That we have as from the first day of July instant, entered into co-partnership with the late F. R. Yerka, the business of Andrew Olsson under the name, style and firm of "The Olsson Nursery Company."

Witness: H. Dallas Helmecken. J220

Dated July 10, 1905.

W. B. SAGE.

Investments

In City of Vancouver.

Lot on Hastings St., West \$5,000

Lot on Granville St. \$4,000

2 Lots on Granville St. \$4,000

Lot on Granville St. \$1,950

Lot on Pender St. \$5,000

Lot on Pender St. \$2,500

Lots near Greer's Beach at \$200 to \$1,250

Business property for sale, yielding from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum.

If you want to BUY or SELL any Vancouver property communicate with me.

A. W. MORE,

420 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

## FIRE INSURANCE

Now is the time to insure your property against loss by fire.

Heisterman & Co.

A Big Shark.—Amongst the catches in the fish traps on the west coast on Thursday was a monster shark, which proved quite an attraction along the waterfront. It was 15 feet in length, and estimates made of its weight went all the way from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds.

Today's Excursion.—Every arrangement has been made looking to the success of the excursion to Tod's Inlet this afternoon, under the auspices of St. John's church. The steamer City of Nanaimo will leave the C. P. R. wharf at 1:30 o'clock. Refreshments will be served on board.

Labor Day.—Local workmen will be interested in learning that at Vancouver the cohorts of labor are preparing for the great day—Labor Day. At a meeting that was held on Wednesday evening it was announced that \$700 had been subscribed in cash, and that \$110 had been donated in prizes. The prizes for the best floats are now guaranteed, and it is hoped that the best industrial parade ever held in Vancouver will be that of Labor Day, 1905.

Cheap Rates.

The Northern Pacific Railway Co. will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other Eastern points at one first-class one-way rate plus \$10.

Dates of sale, August 14-15, September 16-17. Limit, ninety days. C. E. Lang, General Agent, corner Yates and Government streets.

Housekeepers' attention is being called to the exceptional bargains for today at the Saunders' Grocery Co.'s store. See their ad. for particulars.

Fruit Jars and Rubber Rings at Cheapside.

"Cheap Tiles"—Twenty dozen Straw Hats at 10c each, worth \$1.25. B. Williams & Company.

"Spick and Span New"—Fifty Youths' Suits, sizes 33 to 35, one-fifth off for cash at B. Williams & Company.

During the month of August only, watches cleaned 75c, mainsprings 75c. W. B. Shakespeare, 31 Government St.

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## LOCAL NEWS.

Picnic at Esquimalt.—Today at Esquimalt the children, parents and friends of the Victoria Public School will hold their annual picnic. A special car will leave the terminus of the Douglas street tramway line at 10 a. m.

Buyers Residence Property.—The Heywood property on upper Port street, consisting of a four-story building, three-quarters of an acre in extent, has been purchased by T. W. Peterson, who will likely erect a modern residence thereon.

Investigating Pests.—J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, is investigating the Nanaimo district at the request of the Nanaimo Agricultural Association, complaints having been made that pests are doing great damage to the fruit trees. He will thoroughly investigate the situation.

Goes to Africa.—P. C. Craig, of Nanaimo, monopolizer operator in the Herald office, has signed a contract to spend one or two years in Bloemfontein, South Africa, in setting up and operating a machine composing machines. He will leave today for Montreal. Mr. Craig has a sound contract on good terms.

From the Ashes.—The Fernie Free Press, revived after the recent fire, is again at hand, slightly altered in appearance, but with the usual budget of news. Though the plant of the paper was destroyed, publication was made possible by the courtesy of contemporaries, for which kindness the Free Press is deeply grateful.

Returning From London.—A cable message is to the effect that Hugh Cecil, of Ladysmith, who is now in London in connection with his Van der Waal mining enterprises, in which a number of Victorians are interested, has arranged his affairs satisfactorily and expects soon to return to British Columbia.

Pulpit Vacancy.—During the coming week a meeting of the members of the congregation of Calvary Baptist church will be held for the purpose of extending a call to a minister to succeed Rev. F. R. Yerka, who will be leaving for Chicago towards the end of September. Mr. Yerka is now on vacation, and his pulpit during the next few Sundays will be filled by ministers from other cities.

Successful Picnic.—At a union meeting of the teachers and officers of the Calvary Baptist and the Mission Sunday schools, held this week, reports were received from the various committees in connection with the annual picnic at Langford Lake. The preliminary report showed a surplus on hand of \$28, which amount was ordered paid over to the debt fund of the church. Resolutions were passed expressing thanks to the workers and especially to all who contributed to the success of the picnic by donations, prizes, provisions, etc.

Trans-Pacific Traffic.—According to a special despatch from Winnipeg, William Whyte, second vice-president of the company, has expressed himself to the effect that the traffic over the line from the middle west to Vancouver, will, perhaps, within this time equal that eastward, for the commerce with the Orient is increasing by leaps and bounds. By the close of the present year the road will be equipped with eighty-pound rails from coast to coast, a condition which will permit of the hauling of any kind of a train at the highest possible speed. It is also the intention of the company to construct a line from Vancouver harbor at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. While the double-tracking scheme shows that the wheat trade east is becoming very important, the energies of the company in the western direction evidence that transpacific traffic is not being lost sight of.

Edith Grant's Case.—Edith Grant, the young girl whom her mother and an Indian chief had been endeavoring to remove from the care of the Children's Aid Society, was produced in court in obedience to the ruling of Mr. Justice Morrison that she should be there and that cause of the case should be heard by her. She should not be handed over to her mother. The case was adjourned by Mr. Justice Duff to next Thursday. She is an attractive little miss, bright-eyed, with luxuriant wavy hair and complexion. She is distinctly Caucasian, and this is further evidenced by the ready manner in which her English has improved since she has been under the tutelage of the Children's Aid Society. When her case was first heard, she was unable to grasp the fine constitutional points which have been raised on the habeas proceedings, she no doubt realizes that her future depends in no little degree on the decision to be rendered.

Savoy's programme.—An exceptional clever array of vaudeville talent will be presented at the Savoy for the coming week. The management have engaged the world-famous "Tuxedo Trio," which has been known for years as the "Tuxedo Trio," and dancers. These people are said to be the highest salaried artists that have appeared in Victoria. Stanley and Carlie, novelty sketch artists, will also make their initial appearance. The programme is an amusing one, entitled "Mrs. O'Grady's Wash Day." Bazan Bros., shadowgraphers, and Larry Sutton, musical monologue artist, will also make their first appearance. London follow-up has been retained for one week more, and will appear in a new sketch that contains a good deal of laughter. Xina Byers, seriocomic, and Nettie Wellington, ballad singer, will also appear. Al. Leonard's offerings of the coming week in the illustrated song line are "Dear Old Stars and Stripes, Good-Bye," "Somebody's Waiting 'Neath Southern Skies."

A "Thoroughbred."—Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. T. Wilkinson, of Vancouver, Chilliwack and other places, arrived from Vancouver to take charge of a fine black mare which he had sent down from his ranch in the garden of the Fraser, the Vancouver World. The name of this beautiful piece of horseflesh is Collier, sire the late famous Colloquy of the Wilkinson string. She is a half-sister of the prize money mare which Mr. Wilkinson disposed of to Mr. Wade, and a full sister of Red Lea, who won the futurity stakes at two years old. Collier is a solid black and is four years of age. She had never been broken to harness. Mr. Wilkinson is passionately fond of his animals, and undertook to reach Vancouver in her company by driving and walking. The pair set out together at 3 p. m., and four hours later they arrived in the Terminal City, amidst much admiration and the best of friends. Mr. Wilkinson was feeling so fresh after his walk yesterday afternoon that he was making all kinds of bets for a race around the city with the other horses. The thoroughbred in me," he triumphantly remarked as he turned from a group of friends last evening to get his pet black and take her for a drive.

"Your Last Chance."—Boys' Suits, size 22 to 25, \$1.50 per suit, to clear, worth \$3. B. Williams & Company.

Sunday, August 6th, the Iroquois, on her trip along the coast, will stop one hour at the cement works, to give the public this opportunity of seeing this great industry.

"A Cool Opportunity."—Bairdigan Uncoverer, 75c per suit. B. Williams & Company.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Use telephone to Ladner.

Use telephone to Westminister.

Inspection Lumbering.—Mr. John Murray, provincial timber officer, left for the Skeena river by the steamer Tees, and will inspect lumbering and logging operations in the northern part of the province contiguous to the Skeena.

Anglican Synod.—The Rt. Rev. F. H. Du Verney, bishop of Columbia, was expected to be in Victoria on Thursday. His lordship will attend the meeting of the Anglican Synod at Quebec and will visit Toronto, Montreal, and other eastern cities.

A Railway Rumor.—It is rumored in railway circles in St. Paul that James N. Hill, eldest son of James J. Hill, will become first vice-president of the Northern Pacific railroad, to succeed Col. Daniel S. Lamont, who died recently. Mr. Hill was vice-president of his father's road from 1893 until three years ago, when he resigned on account of failing health. It is said that his health is much improved.

Dawson Mail Service.—An effort is being made by Postmaster J. N. Hartman of Dawson to arrange to have all mail, even of the third and fourth classes, taken to Dawson over the trail from Fairbanks during the coming winter. Arrangements may be made to have third-class and fourth-class mail taken in by freight. Heretofore the quantity of mail sent to Dawson in the winter has been limited.

Appointed to Chair.—Prof. E. Brydone-Jack, brother of Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack and Mr. A. C. Brydone-Jack of Vancouver, has recently been appointed to the chair of civil engineering in Dalhousie university. This chair was vacated by the resignation of Prof. Dixon, who has gone to Manchester university. The new appointee is a graduate in engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of New York and has lately held a very responsible position in Virginia.

Big Bill of Costs.—At Vancouver on Thursday T. S. Baxter made application for certiorari in the case of Paul and Robert T. S. Baxter, who had been fined by two magistrates in Atlin county \$24 and \$82 costs each for intimidating an officer prospecting into abandoning his application on the ground that the offence had never been proved, and at the same time the bill of costs, amounting to \$164, was excessive. Mr. Justice Duff granted a rule nisi for the production of all the documents in the case and all the evidence will be carefully reviewed.

Important Contract.—The contract for the hydraulic and electrical machinery for the City of Nelson power plant on the Kootenay river has been awarded to Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, Montreal. The tenders were: Canadian General Electric Co., \$22,000 for the electrical machinery; the Canadian Westinghouse Co., \$31,376.00 for the electrical machinery, and Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, \$29,985.00 for the electrical and \$13,000 for the hydraulic machinery. The latter company, having tendered for both the hydraulic and electrical machinery, had an advantage over the other two and was awarded the contract.

Traffic Officials Coming.—W. R. MacInnes, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., and F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager of western lines of the same railway, are expected about August 15th. Mr. MacInnes has left Montreal, his headquarters, and he is now en route west to Winnipeg, where he will be joined by Mr. Peters, and together they will come leisurely westward to Vancouver, where they will remain matters on the way out. It is reported that Mr. MacInnes and Mr. Peters will spend a week or ten days on the coast. While here they will run over the E. & N. railway and will also pay a visit to the C. P. R. agencies on Puget Sound.

Tour of the World.—At Winnipeg on Tuesday evening at 5:20 o'clock J. N. Millette and J. E. Talbot of St. Boniface left on a trip around the world. The first destination of the journey is from Winnipeg to St. Paul, whence they go to Portland, Ore., and thence to San Francisco. The trip is being made on a bet of \$5,000, and to win the money Messrs. Millette and Talbot must arrive at St. Boniface in August, 1908, with a complete certified register of the places touched at on the tour. On their arrival at each place they will proceed to the postoffice and get the postmaster to sign his name and stamp the date of their arrival, and when leaving they will get his signature again and a date stamp. They are to earn their expenses while on the trip.

See Salt Water.—Messrs. K. C. B. Frith and R. K. Steven of Greenwood, B. C., reached here yesterday and are stopping at the Commercial, says the Vancouver Province. After a three days' trip to sight-seeing in Vancouver, the visitors will proceed to the Portland fair, making brief stops at Victoria and Seattle. Mr. Frith is postmaster at Greenwood and owns extensive mining interests in the upper country. His traveling companion, Mr. Steven, is steward of the Greenwood club. Both gentlemen are delighted with Vancouver. Mr. Steven is an old-time resident in the Kootenays, and not having seen salt water for ten years, is looking forward with keen interest to the change to a lower level. He was raised near the seashore in Scotland, hence Mr. Steven, since his arrival, has shown a great partiality for the bathing beach at English bay.

Washing Without Water

Is Like Trying to Get Rid of Dandruff Without Nerve.

Did you ever see any one trying to wash themselves without soap or water?

If you did, what would you say of him? It is just as foolish to try to get rid of dandruff and to prevent baldness by feeding the germs which cause it, with Cantharides, Vasoline, Glycerine and such other filthy and irritating substances as the ingredients of most so-called Hair Viscos.

Newbro's Herpicide is successful because it attacks and kills the parasite germ which causes the hair roots.

It is the original and only genuine scalp germicide manufactured.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

Bargains for today at the West End Grocery Co.'s store are in big fat Fiji pineapples at 25c each.

All members of the Sons and Daughters of England will please take notice that their annual picnic will be held at Mrs. Marshall's grounds on August 5. J. W. Crocker, chairman of committee; R. A. Murrant, secretary.

Victoria, B. C., August 1, 1905.

Messrs The Canadian Casualty & Boiler Insurance Co., Victoria.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your check for \$30.00, being payment in full of claim made by me on account of accident which I met with.











**ELFORD ST.**  
Choice Building Lots  
Several very choice lots on this road at very reasonable prices.  
**PEMBERTON & SON**  
45 FORT STREET

**PUMPS**  
For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplic Power, Multistage, Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes.  
**AIR-COMPRESSORS** for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you.  
**WATER-TUBE BOILERS**—We manufacture the best.  
**STRUCTURAL IRONWORK**  
**ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS.** Electric Supplies of every description.  
**The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.,**  
527-529 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.  
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: STEPHENS & HAWKINS, Port St., Victoria, B. C.  
TORONTO, ONT. PETERBORO. Vancouver Island Selling Agents.

**NORTH SAANICH**  
FOR SALE—The well known farm of "Coorheen," at North Saanich, about 20 miles from Victoria, the property of Mrs. le Poer-Trench, consisting of 325 acres (more or less), of which about 100 are under cultivation. The location of this property is unique with its attractive grounds and charming natural surroundings, commanding as it does an exceptionally fine panoramic view, with the distant Cowichan hills in the background. It has a frontage nearly a mile on the water; there is an excellent orchard, and the barns and outbuildings are in good order. For further particulars apply to  
**A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street**

**Launch Supplies**  
Sparkling Dynamos, Wet, Dry and Storage Batteries, Spark Coils, Spark Plugs, Battery Testers, etc.  
Prompt Shipments Our Specialty  
**Hinton Electric Co.**

**ARE YOU INSURED AGAINST FIRE?**  
If not, protect yourself without delay by a policy in the LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, one of the oldest and best companies.  
**Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd. Agents,**  
TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

**\$1.25 Per Sack New Island Potatoes**  
100 Pounds  
**SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413**

**ONE SMOKE of our NUGGET CIGAR**  
Manufactured from Best Quality "Havana" by the  
**Pacific Cigar Co., 105 Johnson St**  
Makes Troubles a Thing of the Past.

**Canadian Engineer To Raise Warships**  
**A. G. Midford Will Sail for Japan and Port Arthur by Empress of Japan.**

**Will go From Hamilton, Ont. to Report Upon Feasibility of Raising Warships.**

Among the passengers who will sail for Japan by the steamer Empress of Japan when she leaves again for the Far East on August 14 will be A. G. Midford, a prominent engineer of Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Midford has been given a commission of the greatest importance by the Japanese government—no less an enterprise than the raising of 73 sunken war craft, the majority, if not all, having been sunk by the Japanese in the war with Russia. Already the Japanese engineers have had considerable success in raising the sunken warships of Russia, a number of those sunk at Port Arthur having been already raised, and some are ready for commission. Mr. Midford has been commissioned to report upon the

**Dr. Price's Baking Powder**  
CREAM  
MAKES HOME BAKING EASY  
Young housekeepers find in its use the beginning of success in cookery.  
**Price Baking Powder Co.**  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.  
Use telephone to Seattle.  
Use telephone to Vancouver.  
Use telephone to Nanaimo.  
Use telephone to Duncan.  
Use telephone to Vancouver.

**Extradition Case Against Collins**

**Judge Lampman Rules That Documentary Evidence Is Admissible.**

**Collins Disputes the Certificate of Marriage—Arguing Motion for Dismissal.**

Judge Lampman yesterday morning overruled the many objections raised by George D. Collins in the extradition proceedings brought on behalf of the State of California, charging him with perjury committed at San Francisco, and the many documents, the admission of which as evidence was combatted by the accused, were admitted. These papers included all the documents in connection with the maintenance suit brought against Collins by Charles E. Collins of San Francisco, in which the alleged false affidavit upon which the perjury charge is based was made. The wedding certificate, which purports that accused and Charlotte E. Collins were married on May 15, 1880, by Father M. D. Connelly, attached to the back of the license, was also admitted, despite a lengthy objection as to its authenticity by the accused. Collins then moved for his dismissal on the ground that a prima facie case had not been made out against him, and spent the time until adjournment in arguing that an offence to be extraditable must be a offence both under the law of the foreign state, California in this instance, and under the laws of the sovereignty from which the extradition is sought. The prosecution in combatted this argument. In this case Murphy was extradited from Ontario for forgery committed in Illinois, though it was not shown that forgery was an offence under the laws of Illinois.

In his objections to the minutes of the court and the papers in the maintenance suit produced by the witness, J. J. Groom, the accused, said the case against him was a very defective one. It alleged perjury with regard to a certain marriage. The woman involved in the so-called marriage had not even been brought to give evidence, the alleged officiating clergyman had not been brought.

"You know very well, Mr. Collins that he is dead," interrupted Mr. Higgins.

Continuing, the accused said no attempt had been made to establish the authenticity of the wedding certificate or to give evidence as to the handwriting. As to the alleged minutes of the San Francisco court, which was written, not in the handwriting of the witness Groom, but another, in a pretentious cloth-bound book. The book was not proven, and the fact that it was in a great, pretentious book made no more difference than if it had been scribbled in a scavenger's diary. As to the alleged order signed by Judge T. P. Graham, in which reference was made as in the minutes, to an affidavit made before Notary A. J. Henry on June 30th, and filed in verification of an answer, it was clearly not admissible, being hearsay and irrelevant. He asked that it be ruled out as immaterial.

"And then you may raise a point that the document was absent and immaterial," said the judge, jocularly.

**Hearsay Evidence**

Mr. Collins said he would never be guilty of such an inconsistent position. As to this affidavit, the answer, there was no evidence that it was filed, but hearsay. In the papers, too, is an order relating to provision for certain children. It has no more bearing on this case than the tabulated returns of the Presidential election.

Judge Lampman: "Yes, but the returns of the Presidential election are hardly likely to be included in the papers of this case."

Mr. Collins: "Your honor does not know what funny things are likely to be included in a Californian case."

His honor: "I haven't seen any funny ones in this case."

His honor thought all the papers in reference to action should be presented. If certain papers had been withheld it might be contended that a full disclosure was not being made.

Mr. Collins: "Well, they have kept back something, as we will show the necessary witnesses." He then proceeded to argue a motion that the wedding certificate be stricken out on the ground that there was no evidence of its existence. The certificate, purports to be a marriage certificate. There is no testimony as to who made it, or whose handwriting is upon it, or the source whence it came. The handwriting is that of one person, and who put the handwriting there is not known.

Mr. Higgins pointed out that the evidence of the witness Groom was to the effect that he had secured the certificate from the office of the county clerk and from the custody of the recorder. The accused said the man alleged to have performed the so-called ceremony was not produced, and no disposition was made regarding it.

Mr. Higgins said the certificate showed upon its face it was genuine, and it was shown to have been recorded with the proper officer.

Mr. Collins continued to

Dispute the Certificate, the handwriting on which might be that of some stranger. As to the alleged minutes of the San Francisco court, which was written, not in the handwriting of the witness Groom, but another, in a pretentious cloth-bound book. The book was not proven, and the fact that it was in a great, pretentious book made no more difference than if it had been scribbled in a scavenger's diary. As to the alleged order signed by Judge T. P. Graham, in which reference was made as in the minutes, to an affidavit made before Notary A. J. Henry on June 30th, and filed in verification of an answer, it was clearly not admissible, being hearsay and irrelevant. He asked that it be ruled out as immaterial.

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**JOHNNIE WALKER**

The Cream of Scotch Whisky

**WHITE ROCK**

The Champagne of Table Waters

**BLENDED**

They Become

**PERFECTION**

**PERFECTED**

**PITHER & LEISER**  
SOLE AGENTS



Who is up-to-date in the musical world, about the merits of the HINTZMAN & CO. Piano. They will tell you quickly that its tone is perfect, its sustaining capacity the greatest, and its finish artistic and beautiful. See us when you want a Piano.

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41 GOVERNMENT ST.

be extradited because the Call building was not brought here.

Mr. Higgins contended that the burden of proof relating to the offence committed at San Francisco was a question of fact, not of law.

He then proceeded to argue that the alleged oath was one not required by the law of Canada, and his Honor pointed out that it was not possible for Canada to require an oath to be taken in a foreign proceeding.

The accused contended, though, that the facts must be translated to this jurisdiction and dealt with as though the happening had taken place in Canada.

Mr. Higgins stated that if argument was conducted on that basis it would exclude the fact that the oath was required by the law of California.

All afternoon was spent in the argument of the point raised that the offence must be a crime against the laws of California, as well as against the law of California, and that

The Oath Must Be Required or permitted by Canadian law to constitute perjury.

The oath made at San Francisco, said Mr. Collins, was taken in verification of a denial. It was already signed when taken by the accused, A. J. Henry, and the person producing it said "I swear this is true." The notary then attached his signature and seal. The question arises, is the fact that the accused signed the oath, and the question also arises, was that document delivered to anyone to be uttered or published as true? When measured by the laws of California, the facts do not count for anything.

Under the law of California the oath must be taken in a proceeding having jurisdiction; it must be material, and must tend to mislead.

It was also contended by Collins that the amendment to the California penal code regarding perjury would not apply, being subsequent to the treaty; Mr. Higgins arguing contra and stating that the Canadian government had taken the same position.

The argument will be continued this morning.

**New Scale Williams for C.P.R.**  
The Canadian Pacific Railway is well known for the luxurious service which they furnish their hotels, and it is not surprising that their good taste in selecting one of the very finest in the New Scale Williams Pianos for their Splendid Hotel at Moosejaw, N.W.T.

**Fletcher Bros., 33 Government Street.**

**A PROMINENT MILLMAN**  
John Hanbury Operating a Large Plant Near Cranbrook.

Mr. John Hanbury and wife, of Brandon, are visiting the Coast cities. Mr. Hanbury is a lumberman who is known from the Great Lakes to the Coast, and has a large planing mill and sash and door factory in Brandon, with three branches. One of his latest ventures is the erection of a dressing mill at Elkton near Cranbrook, and he has just come from the interior after seeing operations commenced in the establishment.

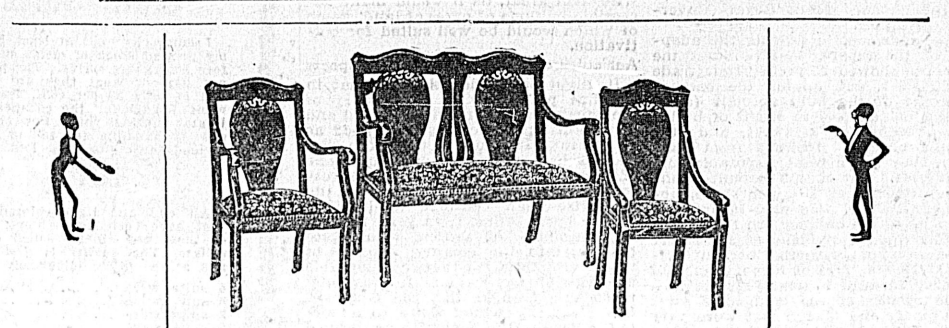
The mill was planned some months ago, the intention being to provide a market for the many sawmills in the Kootenay valley, and it is the intention of the company to extend the mill and add new machinery as the business grows. The arrangements for unloading cars, sorting the lumber, conveying to the machines and again loading on the cars are perfect, the management being fully alive to the fact that in the economic adjustment of these details lies the profits of the business.

Green lumber is arriving in large quantities from Moyle & Co. in the yard.

**WINDSOR TABLE SALT**  
is the salt of satisfaction for all table and household uses. Absolutely pure, never cakes.

**Use telephone to Duncan.**

**AUGUST FURNITURE SALE**  
**D. SPENCER, LTD.**  
**AUGUST FURNITURE SALE**  
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE  
**Upholstering Work Done at August Sale Prices**



We are showing an exceptionally nice assortment of Furniture Coverings, and we are doing the work for very little during this month.

\$6.75 each for Dressing Tables, regular \$9.50	\$16.75 each for Dressing Tables, regular \$24.50	\$19.50 each for Dressing Tables, regular \$25.00
\$5.90 each for Oak Chiffonieres, regular \$8.75	\$13.50 for Oak Chiffonieres, regular \$19.75	\$8.75 each for Shaving Glasses, regular \$12.50
\$17.50 for 3 pc. Bedroom Sets of surfaced oak	\$22.50 for 3-pc. Bedroom Sets, regular \$32.50	\$8.75 to \$125 for Dressers and Stands

**A Special Purchase of Silverware Goes on Sale Monday**  
See windows today

**MEN'S CLOTHING**  
New fall patterns shown today

**The Merits of the Mason & Risch Piano**  
Are admitted on every hand. The construction is quite different to other pianos, and the special features are covered by patents in all countries. It is the knowledge of these SPECIAL qualities that makes us  
**POSITIVE**  
that we can give you better value for your money, and therefore better satisfaction, than any other house. The SPECIAL FEATURES are  
1st—Duplex Iron plate  
2nd—Sectional Composite Pin Block  
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**DO NOT COMPARATIVE**  
BUY A PIANO until you have taken time to call and examine these SPECIAL FEATURES. "Their merits are Positive, not Comparative."  
Don't forget that we are offering very special inducements during this month. You can get the BEST PIANO and SAVE MONEY by coming to us.

**Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., Ltd.**  
88 GOVERNMENT STREET

**THE WEATHER.**  
Meteorological Office, Victoria, August—8 p. m.  
SYNOPSIS.  
The weather is unsettled and showery on the coast and the Sound, and may become so inland to the lower Mainland. Fine warm weather continues from the Rockies eastward to Manitoba.

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EMBROKE STREET, VICTORIA. Tel. 681 and 31. Res. Tel. 100



**Boycott Growing Against U.S. Goods**

**Chinese Banning Themselves Together to Exclude United States.**

**Movement Growing in North and South—Delegates Sent to Further Boycott.**

Although travelers arriving from the Orient, including such well informed men as the Russian minister to China, M. Pokotiloff, who arrived yesterday by the Empress, and Dr. G. B. Morrison, Peking correspondent of the Times, say the proposed boycott against the United States is not a serious movement, it would seem from the newspapers received by the Empress of Japan yesterday that the movement is growing considerably. The China Mail says:

"It appears as if the agitation over the boycott of American manufacturers is assuming dimensions unexpected, perhaps, by those who conceived this possible one for coercing American opinions, and securing a result, which the Chinese are wishing to reach. We understand that in Canton some large meetings have been held, and are being publicly distributed, to all and sundry, in which the whole question is being discussed, and the aims sought after clearly elaborated. We understand also that the language used is not always as eloquent as it should be, and terms are employed which would indicate—in spite of the changes which have appeared on the surface—that at the core the spirit of the people is not essentially different from what it was twenty years ago. Readers who have followed the reports and angry retorts which have, from time to time, appeared in the vernacular newspapers, have been already made aware of such a state of feeling. Some of the more sober classes are apprehensive lest the passions of the people should be aroused by such methods, whereupon they may not hesitate to become iconoclasts and attack anything foreign, under the impression that all things foreign are American."

"It has been reported to us, on what appeared to be, a reliable authority, though native, that already some of the Chinese students have been expelled from the American college in Canton, and have determined to associate themselves with their own countrymen and submit to disabilities rather than forsake the rights of those whom they regard as patriots fighting a battle for principles and privileges which they look upon as common property. What the result of all this agitation will be it is difficult to forecast. Apparently, up to the present, the victory and his subordinates have managed either to encourage or suppress the propaganda, though arguing from what we know of Chinese character, and specially of official Chinese ways, it is not difficult to believe that beyond the ken of the spectators, the agitation and are encouraging rather than taking steps to suppress it."

Recently a well attended meeting of delegates of the China commercial guilds, including men from all provinces, was held in Peking, and decided to further the boycott. At this meeting there were more than 200 delegates from all parts of the north, representing firms and companies of almost every important business in the country. Houses doing business in silks, fabrics and piece goods, bamboo goods, timber, ginger, tobacco, cigarettes, kerosene, machinery and flour were represented. After considerable discussion, which resulted in a resolution, all the firms who sent them there that they would henceforth, until the treaty with America was modified, absolutely boycott American commodities. Then appeared the method by which they could enforce the will of their number on any one of more of their number who afterwards might be guilty of this publicly-taken pledge. This united league has the power, apparently—at any rate it assumed this power—at any rate it assumed this power, and apparently no one should there be any firms which objected to comply with the conditions—which proceeded by their number, and they are enforced by the taboo of their own countrymen, by means of which they are cut off from all connection with their fellows and are left solitary and despised.

The Peking and Tientsin Times says: "The anti-American movement, though limited at in some quarters, is, we fear, growing very strong in its misguided policy. The Chinese are not content with their present position, and are now at the height of a sudden outburst of a patriotism which has hitherto been almost non-existent, and there are those who are reading the news of the movement with the shade of another nationality behind the Chinese agitators. Chinese demonstrations do not seem to be the work of a few representatives in the way that this movement appears to be doing and for this reason. If for no other, there is a great deal of enthusiasm and not without inspiration in other quarters. Whether this be so or not, there is an exceptional amount of organization

about the movement that call for careful attention, and the belief that it will not be so innocuous unless very resolutely and drastically stopped in the beginning."

"On Sunday there were two meetings in the city which were of distinct importance. One was held by 600 students representing no less than 20 different schools and colleges, which was held in the Guild hall of the city, commencing at 2 o'clock and lasting till 8 p. m. The chair was taken by Mr. Shih Tso-shin, a teacher in Mr. Yen Hsiu's Middle School, and the result was the passing of the following ten resolutions:

"1. From this date on we will buy no more American articles."

"2. We undertake to advise all our relatives and friends to do the same and to explain to them the reasons for this action."

"3. Whenever we meet Americans we will treat them with courtesy and respect and urge all others not to create any trouble in this way."

"4. We will as students make it our business to ascertain that all these resolutions are duly observed and carried out."

"5. We will make it our business to obtain and fully record the results of this movement in all districts and provinces where it is being adopted."

"6. We promise to introduce it wherever it is not present known."

"7. Every undertaking must be given to the improvement of Chinese manufactures so that they may compete with the excluded American goods."

"8. We will invite the writing and circulation of essays and articles on this question."

"9. In each school there must be one or two students who will study and lecture on this subject, and exhort the people not to buy American goods."

"10. These resolutions must be faithfully observed in their entirety."

In addition to these meetings the Peking Commercial Guild has learned, printed and distributed some 40,000 copies of a special paper on this question in the vernacular, to ensure the widest publicity of the boycott. There will be a great deal of work to do, and the Chinese are very much interested in the matter. It is better not to let the question penetrate to the interior districts, as the people are very ignorant there, and the danger of a confusion of ideas and possible riots, as they will fall to discriminate between the goods of the United States and those of the American people. This is undoubtedly true, and we regret that such a sensible aspect of the case has not been generally endorsed. The present agitation is almost certain to penetrate to the interior districts sooner or later, and some tragic results are to be expected. It is certain to ensue, and if they do, China will probably have to learn yet once again that before setting a force in motion it is well to be quite sure that the force is controlled. Ignorance is at present, and likely to remain for many years, a severe handicap to China in all matters political, educational and popular demonstration, and we do not hesitate to warn her that she is playing with a very dangerous tool in the hands of the agitators. It is not to do what would endanger the friendly relations of two European powers, and when it is fully realized that the present movement is seriously hostile to America, a very unpleasant surprise may possibly be in store not only for the students and the agitators, but for the Chinese government which is responsible for the good conduct of the people and the observance of them of the government's treaty obligations."

A Canton correspondent of a Hongkong paper reports that a delegate named Chan recently visited one of the country schools and explained to the students the nature of the agitation, as well as the purpose which was in view. He said that he had finished his speech, in which also he had pointed out the nature of the manufactures and commodities which came from the United States, some of which were perceived that they were tunics made of American cloth, tore these suddenly from their backs and ordered that they be destroyed. He said that he had pointed out the nature of the manufactures and commodities which came from the United States, some of which were perceived that they were tunics made of American cloth, tore these suddenly from their backs and ordered that they be destroyed. He said that he had pointed out the nature of the manufactures and commodities which came from the United States, some of which were perceived that they were tunics made of American cloth, tore these suddenly from their backs and ordered that they be destroyed.

The Shanghai correspondent of the West End says: "The Shanghai Ship has given notice that if the order excluding Chinese from America is not withdrawn by the 18th day of the 6th month the ship will refuse to insert any American business notices and will have nothing more to do with American agents."

The Singapore Straits Times says the boycott is having the peculiar result of increasing the business of the American firms locally. When the movement was first developed in Shanghai and Peking, foreign firms likely to be affected here were very quickly alive to the danger that lay behind it, and a big pressure was put in the United States to forward as big shipments as possible before the boycott fell into actual operation and to meet the increased demands of Chinese buyers who were desirous of getting large stocks in hand of American staple products in view of the possible stoppage of sales in the future. From the American point of view this is the weak point in the attempt on the part of the Chinese to work in unison against them. The Chinese, they seem to think, are too keen as traders to miss a chance of turning a dollar, even despite their proclaimed animosity to America, and would enforce the will of their number on any one of more of their number who afterwards might be guilty of this publicly-taken pledge. This united league has the power, apparently—at any rate it assumed this power—at any rate it assumed this power, and apparently no one should there be any firms which objected to comply with the conditions—which proceeded by their number, and they are enforced by the taboo of their own countrymen, by means of which they are cut off from all connection with their fellows and are left solitary and despised.

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**Escaped From Russian Prison**

**Fourteen Kurds Who Managed to Secure Freedom After Eight Years of Chains.**

**Made Their Way From Convict Station to Japan in a Fishing Boat.**

When the Russians fled before the advance of the Japanese many prisoners escaped, among them fourteen Kurds, who made their way to Yokohama, and after vainly seeking to secure naturalization in Japan, were transported to Shanghai. Advice received from Yokohama told the sad story of the unfortunate prisoners, who escaped after eight years in a Russian prison. The Japan Advertiser says: "A more terrible tale of suffering, a wilder romance of adventure, has not come to Yokohama in years. Quartered in the Nagayama hospital, and then in the hospital of the Gochoe, are these fourteen men, once wild tribesmen of the hill country of the Afghanistan border, now broken, dispirited wrecks who have suffered the worst of the Russian system of imprisonment to tell the tale. Eight years of their life have they spent in bondage such as Pharaoh's slaves never knew, eight years have they spent in the great hell of the Russian prison system, and the clank of chains and the frequent sight of the terrible knout. Now freedom and the vision of a return to their own mountain homes is before them. Three years ago they were convicts in Saghalien; then came the Russian revolution, and the chance for escape, days and nights in an open boat at sea, and finally haven on the shores of Kitami province. Now in the land of their task-masters, they are free, and their blessed succor from the terror of the prison pen. On July 8 they will ship for Shanghai, and there in the great hive of many folk they will hide themselves, awaiting the chance to work their way back to their own hills, where the river Oxus springs from the Himalayas."

It was on June 19th that fishermen found a boat drifting on the sea near Honanai, off the island of Hokkaido. In the craft were four men, who were armed with three swords and a dozen ancient spears. Readily they offered their arms, showing by signs that they were destitute and refugees. By the fishermen the swarthy Kurds were taken to a small harbor, where they were given food and shelter. They were then taken to the city of Kitami, where they were given food and shelter. They were then taken to the city of Kitami, where they were given food and shelter. They were then taken to the city of Kitami, where they were given food and shelter.

**Dairy Farming For Dollars**

**A Paying Business With Great Possibilities.**

For many years the farmers of the Saanich peninsula and adjoining districts made a practice of raising feed to supply the stables in the city of Victoria. This they found to be more profitable than stock-raising, and entailed much less labor. After some years this method of procedure had the effect of impoverishing the farms, so that the crops became poorer. The advent of the creamery has, however, made it quite easy to carry on without the bother of butter-making at home, and has had the effect of providing a steady market at improved prices.

A number of the Saanich farmers were lately interviewed to find out what the dairy industry is established on sufficiently sound basis to warrant others who are coming to the province taking it up. The almost unanimous opinion seemed to be that there is money to be made from milk, and that it is a business which can be carried on by those who know something about the business. The old theory that anybody can farm has been exploded for a long time, it being beyond question that the farmer must be a man of some scientific study and patient investigation as any occupation in which man can engage. The farmer who will succeed today is the brainy man, the thinker, and one who is willing to adapt himself to modern methods.

On account of the small summer rainfall, the district around Victoria can never expect to compare with the Lower Fraser valley as a dairy country. The dairy farmer in this district is admirably adapted to mixed farming, of which the principle feature is the herd of milking cows.

In order to keep the farms in condition, it is absolutely necessary to feed the produce on the land. Milk brings in a steady income, and pays better than almost anything else. Improved methods of feeding and improved stock have put the business on a good basis, and much can still be done along these lines.

**Profits.**

A good cow should bring a gross return for the year from cream of fifty dollars; some give more, and of course, the creamer pays for the cream. The gross profit on a cow, therefore, should be much below that figure, should be passed over to the butcher and replaced with better ones. The cost during this time for hay will amount to about \$25, at current rates. This should be added to the cost of the cow, and the result is a profit of about \$10 worth of grain-feed, in some form; opinions differing as to the relative milk values of the different sorts. From these figures it is plain that the net profit from a cow, besides the calf—say, \$50, and the separated milk, which is fed to pigs or used in rearing young calves. The hay would also be raised on the farm, so that the profit on the cow would be increased, or at any rate, the increased quantity that one is able to raise through feeding the cows on the farm.

One thing that farmers are apt to neglect is the testing of individual cows. If a cow does not give a milk that is sufficiently rich in butter-fat, or does not give a sufficient quantity of milk, she should be at once replaced by one that will pay her way. It is said by those that are likely to know, that many farmers do not pay for a milk that is insufficient to conceive just why farmers will continue to keep such stock year after year. Failure to get paying results can only be ascribed to ignorance of the business, or to a lack of vision on the part of the man who keeps an animal that wastes his hay and feed through being incapable of turning it into rich milk.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among farmers as to what is the best particular breeds of cattle are best for milking, and as to whether the thoroughbred or the grade cow gives the better result. Those who keep pure Jerseys are loud in their praise, but the majority seem to favor the grade cow, with a Jersey strain. One argument in favor of the pure blood stock is the relative value of the calves. Messrs. Quick Brothers, who have a splendid Little Jersey herd, report that the average price obtained for calves this season was \$92.50 when dropped.

As the Messrs. Quick have kept a careful account of their income and expenditure, and have made a number of tests with pure bred stock, some statistics given by them will doubtless prove of interest. The year before last, a small herd of ten cows was kept. They never ran in a regular pasture field, having nothing but lush land and a few trees for a run. All hay and feed was charged against them at cost price, or at regular city rates. The net profit for the year was \$46.50 per head, exclusive of the calves and separated milk.

**Feeding.**

Their cows are fed throughout the year on a balanced ration, composed of one quart oats, one quart bran, one quart feed cornmeal, one pound oil cake, twice a day, besides hay. The hay is fed while the cows are being milked, and the cows give down their milk better when eating.



# Golden Drop Plums To Homeseekers

Finest local grown yellow jam plum. Only one shipment  
**4 CENTS PER POUND**

**Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates Street**

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**CABINET MAKERS**

**DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, 181 Johnson street.**

**J. LISTER, Carpenter and Builder, All kinds of Jobbing Work. Workshop and residence, Tolmie avenue. Phone 1193.**

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**P. B. BROWN LTD., 20 Broad St. For a Dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished.**

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**Carpet Cleaning, Sewing and Laying. J. F. SHARP, 83 Douglas street, Red's Tea Store, Clarence Block. Prices Reasonable.**

**Real Estate**

**FOR SALE**

**A. W. Bridgman**

**Phone No. 82.**

**41 Government St. Established 1858**

**SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed \$4,450; to be sold at \$2,500.**

**PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; bathhouse; large alder bottom—\$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.**

**HEAD OF ARM—64 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. \$750 cash.**

**VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot; deep lease; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.**

**SWAN LAKE—3 acres, all fenced, parcellated; black loam; living stream—\$1,600.**

**GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—\$1,000.**

**KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—\$2,200.**

**VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost \$500; for \$150 cash.**

**SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—\$4,200.**

**ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4½ in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.**

**FORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—\$150 inside; \$175 corners.**

**GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices; excellent position for dentist or lawyer.**

**FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city.**

**MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.**

**FOR SALE—Old established milk business.**

**The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., 80 Broad Street.**

**TO LET—8 room house, Superior street; two 7 room houses, Stanley avenue; every convenience.**

**FOR SALE—Good building lot, Kingston street. \$500.**

**FOR SALE—Two acre lot on St. Charles street; cheap.**

**FOR SALE—1 house, close in, a bargain, for \$2,100.**

**FOR SALE—Two good houses, Stanley avenue, on easy terms. \$2,500 each.**

**MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.**

**Pemberton & Son**

**Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.**

**CHEAP, CHOICE BUILDING PROPERTIES FOR SALE.**

**SOUTH TURNER ST.—Choice lot near the Dallas road. Price \$500.**

**SHOAL BAY—2 acres fronting on the sea. This is a beautiful building site and all good land sold under \$200.**

**ELFORD ST.—Choice building lot. Price \$500.**

**FOUL BAY ROAD—1 acre choice land. \$500.**

**FOUL BAY—4 good lots, containing 2.3 of an acre. Price \$500.**

**RITTHET ST.—Choice building lot. Price \$500.**

**YATES ST.—Between Cook and Vancouver streets, 1 good lot, with lot fronting on Johnson street. Price moderate.**

**OAK BAY AVE.—1 acre of splendid ground, with good view. Price \$1,200.**

**MOSS ST.—Between Fairfield and Richardson street; several choice lots on this street. Prices about \$500 each.**

**FOR SALE—Good business block on Yates street returning good interest on the investment.**

**ALSO Section 10 Esquimalt district—CHEAP.**

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# MACKENZIE BOWELL

The announcement by Sir Mackenzie Bowell that he will no longer lead the Liberal-Conservative party in the Senate means that a great Canadian of sterling worth is to withdraw from active service after many years of devoted service to his country, and adds lustre to the history of his country. Sir Mackenzie will stand aside, regretted by those who know of his splendid work for Canada, but conscious of the fact that his capacity has labored he has done his duty to the state.

## What Work Will Do.

There is not in our history a better illustration of the truth that work—constant work—united with rectitude, brings its reward. Sir Mackenzie, in the life of Sir Mackenzie. This distinguished Canadian was not born to a high position. He was one of the people, and it was by toil and through the confidence which his integrity inspired in his fellow-countrymen that he rose from the printing office to the Premier's desk. Respected by the people among whom he lived, he was sent to Parliament for the North Riding of the County of York, and later to the House of Commons to participate in the carrying out of the work which he had so ably supported in the House. He was a good speaker and a vigorous fighter. He always made certain that he was right, and then he went ahead, regardless of what the other side might say.

## A Strong Fighter.

It was because he was so determined and successful a combatant that he attracted such attention. In every thing he took up Sir Mackenzie scored a victory. When he assailed the Mackenzie government for its violation of the independence of Parliament by giving contracts to members, the Speaker even holding one of these profitable undertakings, he stirred the country deeply, and contributed materially to the political change which followed soon after. Sir John Macdonald, under whom he served, had a very high opinion of Sir Mackenzie. He regarded him not only as an able man, but as one who was plain and direct, and as one who was not afraid to say "No." It was because he had the courage to stand out for what he regarded as right, irrespective of the consequences, that Sir John valued him. In the Mackenzie government Sir Mackenzie's help was invaluable. Sir Leonard Tilley was the Finance Minister under whom that work was undertaken, and he had no more faithful or well-informed colleague than the Minister of Customs.

## One of the Fathers.

If Sir Mackenzie was not one of the Fathers of the Confederation, in the sense that he was a member of Parlia-

ment at the time when union was decided upon, he was certainly one of the foundations. He helped in the framing of the National Policy, and he was afterwards prominent in the passing of the Canadian Pacific bill. After that he gave attention to the wider questions, and promoted Imperial Union, taking part in the colonial conference at Ottawa, and pushing the water-traffic cable project, which is destined to bring the Empire into closer relations. The succession to the Premiership came to Sir Mackenzie after Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, and Sir John Thompson had preceded him. The time was then troubled, owing to the raising by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his fellow-politicians of a sectarian issue in the form of the Manitoba school question. This issue produced a division of the Conservative ranks, and ultimately led to defeat.

## Sir Mackenzie's Bold Stand.

But Sir Mackenzie took a bold stand on the subject, and won the enconiums of those who disagreed with him, as well as of those who held that the remedial proposition was right. He laid down his line of action and stood by it to the end. In Opposition, as the leader of the Conservatives in the Senate, Sir Mackenzie has rendered invaluable service to the country. He stopped several "deals" or "steals," promoted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, and saved the country millions of dollars by his activity and his determination to do what is right. By defeating the Yukon conspiracy, which was designed by Mr. Sifton and Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the purpose of turning all the best gold mining lands over to a syndicate, he reserved to the people property worth possibly \$100,000,000. By throwing out the Drummond deal, Sir Mackenzie forced Sir Wilfrid Laurier to give up a million to certain political friends and campaign subscribers, to abandon the worst feature of that evil transaction. Independence has been a prime characteristic of Sir Mackenzie, and he has turned all the best gold mining lands over to a syndicate, he reserved to the people property worth possibly \$100,000,000. By throwing out the Drummond deal, Sir Mackenzie forced Sir Wilfrid Laurier to give up a million to certain political friends and campaign subscribers, to abandon the worst feature of that evil transaction.

## John Bull Qualities.

As a matter of fact, Sir Mackenzie has the qualities of John Bull. He is strict in his ideas of propriety. He makes up his mind, and adheres to the policy he has laid down. He has a strong sense of justice, and a dislike for anything that is not severely right. On top of all this, he has a vigorous Canadian sentiment. He loves his country, and he is not afraid to say so. In December next Sir Mackenzie— hale and hearty—will be 83 years old, and he thinks that at that period in his life he deserves rest. His fellow-countrymen would like him to continue to work for a while longer, for there is always something for the man of experience and of ability to do. But he knows his own feelings best, and as he withdraws from the field of the battle the good wishes of all his fellow-countrymen will go with him.

# Mighty Shafts of Granite For New York's Cathedral

New York, Aug. 5.—One of the imposing sights of New York's acropolis on Morningside Heights where, just a month ago, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine has already lifted a huge arch heavenward, is a group of eight pillars, standing in a semi-circle. As key-pieces in the construction of the Cathedral, they are of granite, and will, no doubt, be as famous in the New World as any of the cathedrals of Europe, these columns possess almost spectacular interest. They are bigger than any others ever erected, with the exception of the columns of one cathedral in St. Petersburg, and they normally should remain standing long after Brooklyn bridge and every towering skyscraper of the metropolis have disappeared. Even if the American Republic should go the way of other civilizations, and the lion and the lizard keep their watch where once the hurrying millions trafficked and worshipped, still over the ruins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, more impressive than the pillars of Palmyra, these columns are now standing. It is to be accounted one of the wonders of modern engineering, the methods by which the Egyptian pyramids were raised, it is conceivable that posterity will marvel how these masses of stone were placed in position. Yet the work of transportation and installation is going on but yesterday in the busy metropolis and, such are the present ways of doing things, it went forward with the least of fuss and excitement. No celebration marked the raising of the first column, its base, though in the old days universal jubilation throughout the city would have attended the accomplishment of such a feat. The details of the enterprise were carefully worked out by practical engineers, and the columns were transported through the streets of New York almost without disturbance to the ordinary activities of the city.

It is doubtful if any of the great monuments in European architecture came from so great a distance to their final resting-place. The shafts of stone, each costing \$25,000, were quarried among the granite ledges of the Maine. The original plan was that they should be true monoliths, each consisting of but a single piece of stone. It was discovered, however, that in this planning engineering ambition had been overreached itself, and that the long blocks cut from the primeval ledge could not support their own weight when placed in the turning ladders. Fractures undoing the work of months, speedily warning the projectors to pursue a safer, if less spectacular, course. Accordingly each column was fashioned in two parts. The larger section at the bottom of the columns is 36 feet, six inches in length by six feet in diameter, with a weight of 90 tons. The smaller section, surmounting the other, stands 18 feet high, with a diameter of five feet, and weighs 45 tons. The original blocks at the quarry from which these sections were shaped were each about 55 feet long, with a cross-section of eight and one-half feet by seven feet. After they had been hewn from the rock it was roughly dressed by hand, and then polished by an immense lathe, specially designed for this undertaking by Messrs. E. R. Cheney and H. A. Spiller, of Boston.

When these pillars, representing the largest blocks of New England granite ever sent forth to the upbuilding of the metropolis, were ready for transportation, the problem of sending them without scar or fracture became a serious one. The work of delivery had been given over to the firm of Jones Brothers, of Boston, who straightway proceeded to accomplish one of those engineering feats to which we of this age have become so accustomed that we take them as a matter of course. From out the quarries at Ynalhavan the shafts were swung with derricks upon the decks of lighters. There appeared no need of stowing away the stone in the hold, as was done when the famous obelisk in Central Park was brought to this country. The smaller sections, however, were placed below for ballast. The journey over several hundred miles of ocean was made without

adventure, and when the lighters arrived in New York no difficulty was experienced in unloading the columns, which are of the shape of a cylinder, with a diameter of 36 feet, six inches, and a length of 55 feet. To get them out of the vessels the old, familiar device of the "timber litch" was employed. That is to say, upon the side of the vessel a rope was roved and then unwound by the aid of a powerful engine. As the rope left the column a rotary motion was imparted to the stone, which sent it in the direction of a truck that awaited its reception.

Then came the tedious but interesting task of removing the big pillars to the cathedral grounds, two miles away. The truck, one of the largest ever used in city streets, had been devised especially for carrying the pillars. Its frame was 30 feet long, and it was composed of timbers that had a measurement of one foot two inches, by one foot. The total weight of the truck was 10 tons, and under it were six wheels, each of two feet and three inches in diameter, and two wheels two feet and 11 inches in diameter. The axles, necessarily very strong, were of cold rolled steel; they measured six inches long, with a diameter of eight inches.

To take these monoliths through the streets was a slow process. A large 40 horse-power traction engine had been pressed into service, but this could not do the actual moving. It was impossible to draw the pillars across the street as a dummy engine would drag a train of freight cars. The engine actually stood still and drew the truck toward it—a mode of locomotion that was accomplished by the intervention of a great hoisting engine, securely anchored in the street and receiving its supply of steam from the nearby traction engine. The hoisting engine, drawing with all its might and main, brought the heavy truck with its load to the street. After that, both engines were removed to a point some hundred feet further along, and the process was renewed. Nine days did it take to transport a column from the dock to the cathedral site.

After the pillars had been deposited near the cathedral, it was still necessary to swing them upon their bases, which were already set prepared, 15 feet in height, and with firm foundations. Again special apparatus had been devised by the contractors. A huge galvanized frame was employed, consisting of two legs or masts, each 96 feet long, and well guyed from the top. Across the top pieces were tackle blocks, which gave 28 "parts," or separate strands of wire rope, of three-quarters-inch diameter. Through the blocks ran the cable, and its two free ends were fastened to the drums of a pair of hoisting engines.

Grappling with the big shafts was a task which apparatus that might have been supposed to be for another purpose, from the quarry with a three-inch projecting ledge at the upper end. This ledge gave a purchase so that the wire rope could be wound around the stone just below the upper ropes extended downward, connecting with another rope, which encircled the pillar near the bottom, and a rope running downward assisted the men in steering the stone in the air. The hoisting process was very much as if a small boy were grasped by his coat collar while a guiding hand held him by the slack of his trousers. The lower end of the column rested upon a "run-away" of heavy timbers, from which it was easily swung into the air and upon the base which stood ready for its reception.

After the lower section of each column was set, the yoke removed, and the upper part dressed to receive the lower part, the second and smaller section was drawn upon it in the same way. An idea of the magnitude of the undertaking may be gained from the fact that in lifting the larger section each leg of the pulleys had to support a weight of 90,000 pounds, not including the weight of the guy lines. The timber employed on the frame was Washington fir, brought overland from Seattle, the lower half of each leg being hewn out of the middle of the butt of the tree.

These columns will play an important part in securing that absolute solidity and enduring strength at which the

# A Deed of Courage and Bravery Hitherto Unrecorded

## Nelson Tribune.

H. L. Johnson, prospector of Nelson, is one of the most modest and unobtrusive men in the province; all the same he is the principle figure in a story which is as thrilling as any to be met with in the annals of the west, and which places him very nearly, if not quite, on the pedestal of a hero. It is one of those exhibitions of courage and determination which is all the more notable when the person who displays the qualities of a prominent vantage ground and the clash of arms. It is the story of a man overtaken by disaster, with death staring him in the face, with his physical strength giving out, and with every natural impulse crying out for rest, and he had nothing to do but just to lie still—and die. This was what many a strong man did on the Edmonton trail in 1898, when the great westward rush was on, and men untrained and with nothing to fear but starvation and the elements, were driven to the limit of their endurance. Nelson. Just six weeks ago he went up the mountain alone, to follow up a lead that he had previously discovered. He struck his camp and then got to work. On this lead, which is quite new, he has a tunnel in which he has worked on and off since the snow went. Whilst at work a sudden crack gave warning of an impending fall, and before he could leap back a heavy caving took place, under which he was buried. When he came to himself, which was more than an hour, he found himself pinned down by half a ton of rock; his collar-bone was broken, his head was badly cut, his body crushed, his ribs broken, and he was literally bleeding to death, and already so weak from loss of blood that he could hardly summon his scattered wits. Improbable as it seemed, that he was still alive, and that he was still in a position to assert himself, and he resolved not to yield without a struggle. One by one he managed to push the rocks away, and he was able to crawl out of the tunnel. 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